The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Yesterday by the Ocean Telegraph.

Final Settlement of the Luxemburg Difficulty.

The Proceedings of the Peace Congress Ratified by the Great Powers.

Prussia to Evacuate the Fortress of Luxemburg Within a Month.

Restoration of the Entente Cordiale Between France and Prussia.

THE LUXEMBURG QUESTION.

The Treaty Ratified—Prussia to Evacuate the Fortress Within a Month.

LONDON, Sunday, May 12.

The treaty, which was signed yesterday by the members of the Peace Congress, has been ratified by their respective Governments.

By the terms of the settlement the fortress of Luxemburg is to be evacuated by the Prussians within a month from the date of the treaty.

PRUSSIA.

Satisfactory Explanations from France.

BERLIN, Sunday, May 12.

The French Cabinet has made satisfactory explanations to Prussia in regard to the recent warlike preparations in France.

FINANCIAL.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, May 12.

United States bonds are quoted at 77½.

BY STEAMSHIP TO MAY 1.

The steamships *Hammonia* and *New-York*, from Southampton, arrived at this port early yesterday morning, with newspaper advices to May 1. The Luxemburg question was still the principal topic of discussion, and the prospect of a peaceful settlement by means of the Conference was hailed with great satisfaction in all quarters.

There is a report in one of the French papers, which it is hoped is incorrect, that Rosa Bonheur, the celebrated animal painter, has become insane, her madness consisting in fancying herself an animal—a goat being the creature into which the great artist believes herself transformed.

The Prince Imperial of France is much better, though still in very delicate health.

The Paris correspondent of the *Court Journal* announces that the Empress of the French is again *enciente*.

A letter from Trieste says that the Empress Charlotte is a prey to the greatest anxiety, in consequence of the absence of direct news from her august consort. Communications between Vera Cruz and Mexico being interrupted, it is nearly two months since Her Majesty has received a letter from the Emperor, whom she knows to be exposed to the dangers of war. The doctors fear that the prolongation of this wearying uncertainty will react in a prejudicial manner on the mind of the Empress.

The artillery of the French Garde have received a newly-invented revolver cannon, which is expected to produce as devastating results in the ranks of the Prussian army as the rifled guns among the Austrian troops. These guns have been mounted since these rumors of war began to circulate, and have been tried by the regiments quartered at Versailles. They are on a different principle from the small copper cannon served out to the Garde, and only intended for the infantry. They have been made at the Emperor's firearm factory in the reserved park of St. Cloud.

THE LUXEMBURG QUESTION.

Official Statements in Regard to the Conference—The Position of England.

In the House of Commons, on the 29th ult., Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was asked whether he was prepared to lay upon the table of the House papers which would show the part the English Government had taken in bringing about the Conference.

He replied: I have reason to believe that the propositions made for a Conference—propositions which were not solely made by England, but by all the Powers neutral in this dispute—will be accepted by both France and Prussia. More than that, although it is too early to speak with absolute confidence on the matter, yet I have every reason to hope, and even to believe, that this question of Luxemburg, which for the last fortnight has disturbed all Europe, is in a fair way to be speedily and amicably arranged. I fear I have no right to state to the House any details as to the present state of the negotiations, because however willing I might be, and I am always willing to state the course pursued by this Government, it is obvious that I have no right to disclose the proceedings of other Governments, which have been communicated to me more or less confidentially, without the consent of those Governments. I may, however, take this opportunity of contradicting a report which I find has been current that Her Majesty's Government has expressed decided views upon the question now in dispute between France and Prussia. No such opinion has been expressed. We certainly did express a very strong opinion in favor of settling this question by peaceable means. I may also say that from the first and throughout the language I have addressed to all parties concerned has been this—that if, unfortunately, matters took a different turn from that which they now seem likely to take, and if hostilities were to break out, the position of England in this quarrel would be one of strict and impartial neutrality.

Napoleon's Moderation—The Readjustment of the Balance of Power.

From the London Times, April 29.

We had from the beginning expressed our full confidence in the moderation of Count Bismarck and the Emperor Napoleon. In the estimation of such clear-headed statesmen, a war between France and Germany, under present circumstances, could only result in a drawn game. Even if we would deny the Emperor of the French all generous impulses, we must give him credit for his readiness to acquiesce in the irreparable. Had he not been superior to the jealousy with which some French politicians looked upon the achievement of German unity, he must be aware that the opportunity was past, and that all interference would now be too late. The "pang of patriotism" to which M. Rouher alluded was a clear acknowledgment of the irretrievable nature of the Imperial mistake. Unity was to Germany the cloak which might, perhaps, be coaxed from her shoulders by the sun's warmth, but which every gust of blustering wind would be sure to wrap tighter and tighter round her throat. Bismarck was aware of it, and it suited him to raise as much wind as was good for his countrymen, without, however, conjuring up too much of a storm. He took up a sufficiently bold attitude, but stopped short of actual direct provocation. From Nikolsburg to Luxemburg, through every phase of that momentous German change, Napoleon showed a consistent disinclination to quarrel with Prussia. He stated it with sufficient distinctness on a serious occasion, and nothing has occurred since either to press upon him the necessity of such a contest, or to reassure him as to its ultimate issue. It was needless for M. Paulin Limayrac to assure us that France "does not fear war." Neither nation is now in a position to show any uneasiness as to the immediate prospects of the struggle; but they both see that nothing but honor could eventually be gained by it. With such gigantic forces as could be brought up on either side, one might look for very brilliant, but hardly decisive results. The victory might be won in one encounter, but its possession would always be liable to be challenged in the next. With such inexhaustible resources as both countries have at command neither of them can hope to wear out the other. No game, however desperate, need be given up as lost; against every award of fortune there may be an appeal; and the reverse of to-day may be retrieved by the success of the morrow. Now, it is difficult to realize how loth all men are to commit themselves to a struggle of really doubtful issue; how they shrink from the beginning of any enterprise of which they do not clearly foresee the end. Under all circumstances the task of the mediators was, perhaps, less arduous than the din of passions seemed to make it, though there is no doubt that the highest credit must be given them for rare tact and great firmness in the management of the negotiation. Indeed, the speedy success of these, their first endeavors, ought to inspire them with good confidence for further achievements. The treaties of 1814 need revising; there is no reason why the London Conference may not repair the breach that time has wrought in the old edifice of the Congress of Vienna. The balance of power, we have said it, has been lately reëstablished on a more plausible and intelligible basis. The juxtaposition and equalization of two such Powers as France and Germany naturally leads to their mutual neutralization. As they cannot exist in a state of perpetual warfare, so they must naturally settle down in a durable peace. A quarrel among themselves soon ceases to appear profitable, and they can hardly look elsewhere for a quarrel without feeling that they must before all things settle accounts between themselves.

Count Bismarck's Views—His Readiness to Postpone a Collision.

Vienna (April 26) Correspondence of the London Times.

The enemies of Count Bismarck, who are as numerous in Austria now as they were in Prussia and Germany a year ago, accuse that statesman of acting habitually on the Talleyrand maxim—that speech was given to man to enable him to disguise his real sentiments.

At all events, it would be rash to place too much confidence in the sincerity of his utterances, but it is a positive fact that on the 22d of last month, the King of Prussia's birthday, Count Bismarck stated to one of the personages present at Berlin on the occasion that he considered a war between Prussia and France to be unavoidable (*unausweichlich*). He said further that for his own part he wished to postpone the war for another year, as the military organization of the newly-annexed provinces was still deficient, and the armies of the South German States have not yet been reformed on the Prussian model. It was true that within a year the French would be armed with the Chassepot rifle, but that unless an army had been well drilled to use a breech-loader the new weapon would be found an inconvenience instead of an advantage, on account of the proneness of the men to waste their ammunition.

One does not hear of any very active preparations for war on the part of Prussia; the fact is they are already well prepared. Some horses are being bought, a few cavalry regiments are on the march, and several hundred men are at work on the fortifications of Neisse, on the Silesian frontier. To oppose the French portable cannon carried by four men, of which so much has been said, the Prussians boast of a more practical innovation in the shape of 2 and 4-pounders, to be drawn by one and two horses.

Re-establishment of the Hungarian Guard.

Vienna (April 26) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Hungarian Guard has just been reëstablished. Formerly it consisted of young Hungarian nobles, who had the rank of Lieutenant, and were subsequently transferred to the army. They were supposed to be educated for their profession during their service as Guards in Vienna. In 1848 the entire guard took part in the Hungarian rebellion, and was subsequently dissolved. It will in future be composed of officers who have served up to the rank of Captain, and the appointments will be given as rewards for good service. The uniform of the Hungarian Guard is exceedingly handsome, consisting of a national costume, braided with silver, with a tigerskin thrown over the shoulders. The horse trappings are silver and green.

FRANCE.

The French Armaments.

From the Moniteur, April 29.

At the time when recent incidents relative to the Duchy of Luxemburg gave rise to certain apprehensions for the preservation of peace, the French army, in consequence of reductions effected in 1865, had fallen below its nominal effective strength. On the other hand, the corps of occupation of Mexico, upon returning to France, had left in America 7,000 horses, of which 3,000 were draught animals which it was indispensable to replace. It was, therefore, the duty of the Government to adopt precautionary measures, which have consisted in raising regiments to their effective strength, in directing purchases to be made of a certain number of horses, and in placing the fortresses on the frontier in a state of defence. The pacific intelligence which has transpired within the last few days has determined the Emperor to direct that no further measure be taken, in order that there should be no pretext for agitating the public mind, and not to thwart the hopes of peace. Thus the number of horses to be purchased will be reduced to the limits of strict necessity, and the soldiers on leave who were about to be recalled will be allowed to remain in their homes.

Another Project for Military Reorganization.

M. Jules Simon and several of his colleagues in the Legislative Body have presented the following counter-project on the organization of the army:

"Art. 1. Every French citizen owes military service to the State. The military force is divided in three classes. The first comprises all citizens from 20 to 26, the second those from 26 to 34, and the third from 34 to 40. Art. 2. Every citizen in the first class is bound to attend the recruiting school during the first year of his service; to be present every year at the rifle practice and drills, and to attend once in the course of six years a camp of manœuvres. Art. 3. The period at the recruiting-school is fixed at three months, but is reduced to one for those who shall prove that they have received a complete primary instruction, or that they understand the handling of firearms and the manœuvring of the platoon or battalion. Art 4. The rifle practice is to take place on the first and third Sunday of each month, and is to be preceded or followed by an hour's manœuvring. Art. 5. The period for the school of training practice is ten days. Art. 6. That of the camp of manœuvres three months. The young men inscribed in the register of inscription of one of the military schools may obtain leave not to attend the camp of manœuvres till after the expiration of their term of studies."

There are eleven other articles on matters of detail, and the proposers of the plan have joined to it the following observations:

"This organization may be summed up in a very few words. It suppresses the permanent army. It arms the population, and makes it fit for war. It renders France invincible at home. It gives serious pledges for the peace of the world by rendering wars of conquest impossible. Its chief advantages for the population are to suppress the conscription and the residence in barracks, to render exoneration and substitution useless; to diminish by two-thirds the expense of the army; to restore the most valid part of the population to family life, marriage, agriculture and manufactures. It imposes on citizens no other obligation than that of passing eleven months in the course of fourteen years under the colors; or nine months if they profit by the reduction mentioned in Art. 3."

M. Dumas, Pere, and Miss Menken.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* writes, under date of April 27: For some time past the photographic shops in Paris have attracted considerable attention from the exposure of a photograph representing Miss Menken, the American actress, whose performance in London of "Mazeppa" made a certain sensation, sitting on the knee of M. Dumas, Sen., in a position by no means graceful. This has led to a great deal of whispering in theatrical and literary circles, and innocent people went so far as to rumor marriage. M. Dumas, having allowed all Paris the opportunity to purchase this "work of art," and being somewhat disappointed at the uncomplimentary manner with which it had been received by the public, now wished to put a stop to the sale of the objectionable photograph. For that purpose he summoned L. Lubert, the photographer, before the Tribunal, and the case was discussed to-day. The plaintiff's plea was that the photograph had been taken privately, "with his family," and that it was never intended for publication, for which the necessary authorization of M. Dumas had neither been asked nor given. The defendant said it was the custom of the trade to publish these "freaks and follies" of the professional world, and that M. Dumas had repented when it was too late. This was the view taken by the Avocat Impérial, who read the distinguished romancist a little moral lesson. The Court postponed judgment.

Re-Nomination of Hon. Horace Maynard.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ATHENS, Tenn., Saturday, May 12.

Hon. Horace Maynard was to-day re-nominated for Congress by the Radical party of the Second District of this State. His election by a large majority is considered certain. The Convention was large, enthusiastic and harmonious. Among the speakers was Prof. O. L. C. Hughes, a colored man, of Knoxville, who delivered a speech of great eloquence and power. He will prove a formidable rival of Frederick Douglass.

Ice in Lake Erie—Suffering of the Seamen.

BUFFALO, Sunday, May 12.

The southern portion of the Bay is still blocked with ice. Several vessels are icebound outside, and the crews are suffering for want of provisions. Two of the crew of the bark *Werralites* came in over the ice this morning, carrying planks for safety. They report that the crew of the *Werralites* have been living for the past seven days on one biscuit a day to each person. The crew of the bark *Northwest* have been living on boiled corn for two days past. Two of the crew of the schooner *Cornelia* also came in this morning, and reported her cargo of corn heated and rapidly spoiling. Mr. Winslow, of the firm of Winslow & Co., immediately dispatched a tug with lifeboats, provisions, &c., to the suffering vessels. Two tugs also left to assist the *Cornelia*. The vessels will all be released from the ice to-morrow if the weather is favorable.

Forty vessels left here this morning for the lower channel.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 12.

THE DAVIS TRIAL.

Hon. W. M. Evarts, Government counsel in the case of Jeff. Davis, left for Richmond, this morning, in company with District-Attorney Chandler. Attorney-General Stanbery does not go at present, all dispatches from Richmond to the contrary notwithstanding. It is understood that the prosecuting officers have finally agreed that in the event that the Davis trial is set down for some future day, as is likely, he shall be discharged on his own recognizance. Most of the representatives of Northern journals in Washington have gone to Richmond, to be present at the proceedings.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The Judiciary Committee yesterday had a brief session, but examined no witnesses. It is understood that they were discussing, unofficially, the qualities of hemp for certain uses, but this should not be considered in connection either with the trial of Jeff. Davis or the end of the impeachment business.

PERSONAL.

Hon. A. C. Hunt, just appointed Governor of Colorado Territory, *vice* Cummings, resigned, left for that Territory this evening. This is the first regular appointment of a civil officer under the Tenure of Office Act since the adjournment of the Senate.

Ex-Gov. Cummings concludes to accept the Collectorship of the Fourth Pennsylvania (Judge Kelly's) District.

THE LAST PHASE OF THE INJUNCTION CASES.

Messrs. Walker, Sharkey & Co., despairing of a decision in their favor in the cases now before the Supreme Court, have amended their bill so as to meet the objections of the Attorney-General, that to enable the Court to take original jurisdiction rights of property must be involved. No day has been fixed for the argument of the amended bill, and it is possible that it may be submitted without argument. Otherwise it is not probable that a decision will be reached at the present term, which closes on the 20th. The amended bill is brief, and is as follows:

No. 14—In Equity—Original Bill, Supreme Court of the United States—*The State of Mississippi vs. Stanton, Grant, Ord et al.* The State of Mississippi, by amendment to the bill now filed, sets forth and declares that under various grants of land from the Congress of the United States, and otherwise, and especially under the ordinances of 1787 before referred to, the compact of 1802 (to which reference has heretofore been made) the Constitution of the State of 1817, and subsequent legislation of Congress, she holds, as a State, large and valuable bodies of land within the limits of said State, exceeding in value several millions of dollars. That upon a portion of these lands still held by her, the Capitol of the State has been erected, costing over six hundred thousand dollars, and also various other public buildings of great value. That she is also entitled by these laws and compacts to five per cent of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands of the United States within the State, which lands are of great value, and which net proceeds will amount to very considerable sums. That these lands and these net proceeds will all be lost to the State at once if the laws complained of should be upheld and maintained. And the said State of Mississippi further avers that, as she is informed and believes, Gen. E. O. C. Ord, one of the defendants in this case, and Military Commandant over the States of Mississippi and Arkansas, has already seized and taken possession of the moneys in the State Treasury of Arkansas, and as the complainant is informed and believes, will, unless immediately arrested by the process of this Court, seize and take possession of all the moneys in the State Treasury of the State of Mississippi, which moneys are a very large amount, and thereby prevent the payment of any compensation or salary to all the officers, legislative, executive or judicial, of the State of Mississippi, and thus entirely subvert the Government of that State. And this complainant further avers that the said Ord threatens to carry all these last above mentioned measures into effect, which menaces the complainant firmly believes the said Ord will execute, unless immediately restrained by this Court. And this complainant further avers, as it is informed and believes, that the said Ord threatens to prevent the assemblage of any Legislature within the limits of the State of Mississippi, and to prevent the election of any officers, legislative, executive or judicial, under the laws within the limits of the State, to vacancies or otherwise, and thereby reduce the said State to anarchy, or substitute in lieu thereof a military despotism. And this complainant further avers, as it is informed and believes, that the said Ord threatens to prevent the collection of any State taxes in said State by the State officers, which taxes legitimately belong to said State, whereby the said Ord will destroy the government thereof, and prevent the execution of the State laws. And the complainant further believes that the said Ord will carry all of said menaces into effect immediately, unless restrained by the process of this Court. And complainant is informed and believes, and so avers, that said Ord will, unless arrested immediately by this Court, seize and possess himself of the moneys of the State now in its Treasury, and also proceed to collect said State taxes, and use the same for purposes which are contrary to the rights and laws of the State of Mississippi. And this complainant further avers that all the facts stated in this amendment have come to the knowledge of the complainant, so far as Gen. E. O. C. Ord is concerned, since the argument of the motion in this case on Friday last, wherefor and inasmuch as no answer as yet has been filed in this case, complainant requests the Court that this amendment may be accepted as a part of the bill.

(Signed) W. L. SHARKEY.
(Signed) R. J. WALKER,
for Complainant.

Sworn to in open Court, before me, this 10th day of May, 1867. (Signed) D. W. MIDDLETON, C. S. C. U. S.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 12.

THE AMERICAN COLONY AT JAFFA.

The Department of State has received information from the Agent and Consul-General of the United States at Alexandria, Egypt, that six of the discontented members of the American Colony at Jaffa—Mr. Kelly and Mr. Tibbets, with their families—arrived at Alexandria on the 6th of April, on their way home to the United States. Every necessary assistance was given them by our Consul-General, and through his intervention arrangements were made for the passage of the party thence to Marseilles in a French steamer leaving on the 14th of April.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Banks left here for New-York last evening. Before leaving Washington he visited Mme. Juarez, at the Mexican Legation.

Important Decisions in the Court of Claims—The Debris of Fremont's Administration in the Early Part of the War—Judgment Against the Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 11, 1867.

The Court of Claims has recently decided several important cases growing out of Fremont's military operations in the early part of the war. The most important of these is that of Simon Stevens *vs.* The United States, wherein judgment was rendered for the plaintiff for $58,000. It was a claim growing out of the purchase by Fremont of 5,000 Hall's carbines at $22 each, from Simon Stevens and others of New-York. These arms were furnished on the telegraphic order of Fremont, and receipted for as received in good order by his ordnance officer, and the voucher for the first half of the lot was presented and paid by the Government. Subsequently the investigations into affairs in Fremont's Department developed a reckless and extravagant manner of doing business, and the Board of Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of War reported in favor of allowing $11,000 on the balance of the arms, being, with the $55,000 previously paid, all they were deemed worth. This was rejected by the plaintiff, and the War Department refusing to settle on any other basis, suit was brought and judgment recovered for full amount. Judge Loring dissented on the same grounds which he assumed in the case of Reeside *vs.* The United States, which came up from the same Department. Reeside was employed by Fremont to purchase horses, and his compensation was 2½ per cent. commission on his purchases. The Court awarded him a part of his claim, but Judge Loring held that the contract with Fremont was illegal, and ought not to be enforced; that it was the Quartermaster's business to purchase horses, and that they should only be procured through that Department; that they were paid for such duties, whether they performed them or not, and that the Commanding-General had no right himself to make contracts of that character, but should have made them through the ordinary channels. For the same reasons he dissented in the Stevens case. The majority of the Court, on the question of Fremont's authority, held as follows:

"In reference to the relations of commanding and subaltern officers to the United States and the public, in the matter of contracts, the analogies of the laws applicable to general and special agents will best illustrate our opinion. Ordnance officers, Quartermasters and Commissaries of Subsistence are special agents authorized to perform specific duties only. A General in command of a Department is a general agent, with larger powers and authorized to use discretion in their application. By usage and common understanding, he is empowered to perform all the duties of the special agents, and has direct authority over them. At his bidding they go and come, do and undo. He makes or unmakes, at least for the time being; nor is it supposed that his powers are precisely limited by the words of his commission. His powers are better known by the character in which he is held out to the world, which is generally understood to be without much limit as to authority, and its exercise to any needful extent is always sustained. The authority of a general agent as to the public, says Parsons, in his work on contracts, 'may be regarded by them as measured by the usual extent of his general employment.' Now what employment of a Commander of a Department is more general or necessary than that of equipping his soldiers for the field? To do this, if other ways are not provided, the public will and does understand that he may procure them by purchase or in any other proper manner. When a general officer, under such circumstances, makes a beneficial bargain for his Government, but of no pecuniary advantage to himself, which is not disavowed within such time as will enable the party bargained with to protect himself, it is quite reasonable that the contract should be enforced."

This decision opens up a wide field for the owners of "dead-horse" claims, and the contractors who furnished shoddy clothing and worthless arms to the Government, on the telegraphic requisition of extravagant commanders, can step in and get the satisfaction which they were denied at the War Department.

CYMON.

AFFAIRS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 12, 1867.

A few days since the local papers here gave notice that some of the hotel-keepers had been notified to discontinue the sale of liquor in their barrooms after the 15th of May. The State Constable said that he thought the hotel proprietors would hardly venture to sell after the 15th of this month. He said the public might form their own conclusions from that statement, and would not commit himself further on the question. Some of the hotel-keepers have received the suggestion from the State Constable that they had better stop selling at that time, or their stock would be seized and they prosecuted for the offence of selling. The prevailing opinion upon this matter by those versed in the same is that the hotels will be visited at that time, and the stock of liquors found therein will be seized; but the officials do not wish the public to understand this fact, for fear it will create too much excitement. They have again commenced to notify the wholesale liquor-dealers to discontinue selling at the same time; but this time they are going to keep the matter secret. In March the wholesalers were notified to discontinue on the 1st of April, and the State Constable rescinded the order, because public opinion was found to be against its execution. At that time the State Constable and his assistants denied that the wholesalers were notified and that the order was rescinded, while the dealers said they were, and some of the Deputy State Constables informed me that they delivered the notice to those dealers. It seems that the officials divided up the liquor-dealers into classes, and have now disposed of the lower classes in a great measure, and are ready to attend to that higher class—the wholesalers and hotel-keepers. The proprietors of the hotels have frequently stated their intention of closing up their houses if their bars are closed; and if one closes, the whole will. The Committee on the License Law question will report on Tuesday or Wednesday next, and both officials, hotel-keepers, prohibitionists, and the public generally, are eager to know what will be presented for the consideration of the Legislature. A majority report in favor of a stringent license law will be presented, and two minority reports—one in favor of leaving the law as it is at present, and the other in favor of allowing the sale of beer and cider. It is not believed that the License Law will be adopted by the present Legislature, though the present rigorous law may be somewhat modified by the adoption of the minority report in favor of beer and cider. Next Fall, however, the matter will be an issue of the election; and although Hon. Henry Wilson and other leading temperance men of the State have expressed a general hope that it will not be an issue at that time, as it will tend to divide the Republican Party of the State, it is by no means an improbable occurrence.

THE GAMBLING HOUSES

have nearly all been closed by the State Constable, but many of the proprietors reopen elsewhere. The officers fail to prove ownership in any of the cases, and though they seize the cards, props, chips and other articles used in gambling, they never find anybody that owns them, because the gamblers take every precaution to guard against such an occurrence. In most cases where rooms are rented for this purpose the rents are paid each time by different men, no one person being allowed to pay twice; and frequently a boy hands in the money to the landlord. The bills are made out to the number of the room in the building, so that there is not a clue to the proprietors of gambling resorts. It is an offence under the law for anybody to let a building for this purpose, and when the owner of a building is found who allows gambling on his premises the officials lack the proof that any of his tenants use his premises for gambling, and they cannot make out a case. The gamblers have every thing so neatly arranged that the constables are thoroughly cornered and can only harass them, and make a seizure once in a while.

THE BOUNTY BILL

has been laid on the table in the House of Representatives, and its passage is extremely doubtful. On Thursday last, while a discussion was going on previous to passing it to be engrossed, one member opposed it because the sailors were not included in its provisions, when a member of the Committee stated that the Committee had a bill in preparation for the benefit of the sailors. At this point repeated inquiries were made respecting the total amount Massachusetts would have to pay out, and by a large vote the bill was tabled until the Committee in question reported what amount would be needed for the sailors. It is thought this question will not be settled this year, as the session is fast drawing near to a close.

THE PARTIES ARRESTED

for being concerned in the late alcohol fraud, Messrs. Wright, Davis, Maxwell and Cassidy, have all been held for trial in $10,000 each for appearance before the Circuit Court on the 15th of May. The evidence against these parties was not very conclusive, and more facts will be brought out on the trial in the Circuit Court, and then other parties are likely to be implicated.

There is no truth in the report published in a New-York evening paper that a President of one of the Boston banks had failed. The story originated in the fact that a gentleman doing business in this city, and President of an out-of-town bank, had failed to meet his liabilities.

VIGIL.

Order by Gen. Sickles—South Carolina Republican Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sunday, May 12.

Gen. Sickles has issued an order requiring all persons concerned in the seizure of any kind of real or personal property sequestrated by the Confederate Government, to report in writing to his headquarters the amount and kind of property sequestrated, the time and place of sequestration, with the names of the original owners and the present holders.

The Republican State Convention has adjourned, to meet in Columbia, July 24. A platform was adopted affirming their adhesion to the Republican Party of the North.

Capture of Alleged Murderers.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Sunday, May 12.

Some time since two brothers named Zook, from Lancaster, Penn., were brutally murdered near Vicksburgh, where they were operating a plantation. Gov. Geary, through the Legislature, offered a reward for the capture of the murderers, and to-day he received a dispatch from Gen. Gillem, at Vicksburgh, announcing the capture of two brothers, named C. L. and A. R. Browne, the alleged murderers.

The Anniversaries at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, May 12.

The Baptist Convention yesterday adopted a resolution making its sessions hereafter annual instead of biennial, and appointing Baltimore as the place for the next session, in May, 1868. The Indian Mission has reported that but little progress was made during the past year. A resolution was adopted urging the Church to pray and labor more faithfully for the conversion of the Jews.

The Episcopal Convention assembles here next Tuesday, and the General Assembly of the combined Presbyterian Church will meet on Wednesday next.

The Millerites of this city yesterday predicted that to-day would be the day of judgment, and several merchants in consequence closed their stores and settled up their accounts during the day in preparation for their final doom.

Corner Stone of a Catholic Church.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 12.

To-day a large procession, comprising some thirty societies, with banners and music, marched to the village of Woodbury, two and a half miles from the city, near Druid Hill Park, to participate in laying the corner stone of the new Catholic Church at that place. The ceremonies were very interesting and orderly.

The day was bright and beautiful, and the city passenger cars were burdened to their utmost capacity with persons going to the park and other suburban retreats. Everything passed off in the most admirable order.

British Ship at Montreal—The Governor-General's Residence.

QUEBEC, C. E., Saturday, May 11.

Her Majesty's warship *Wolverine*, now in this port, will be stationed at Montreal during the Summer months.

Orders have been received to put the Vice-regal residence at Spencerwood in order for the early reception of the Governor-General and family.

Probable Murder in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, May 12.

Thomas Holland, keeper of a notorious house in Dock street, was shot through the lungs last night by one Weaver, whose mistress Holland had ejected from the house. He will probably die. Weaver has not yet been arrested. Holland's wife habitually dresses in men's clothes, and has made several voyages as a common sailor from this port.

Reported Failures in Montreal.

MONTREAL, C. E., Saturday, May 11.

It is reported on 'Change that some well-known gold speculators in this city have come to grief; one of them to the amount of $26,000.

The discount on American invoices for the ensuing week is 26 per cent.

Falling of the Ceiling of a Church.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sunday, May 12.

As the sexton of the First Baptist Church was lighting up for this evening's service, the entire ceiling fell with a loud crash, breaking the pews and furniture. Fortunately none of the congregation had assembled and no one was injured.

Business at Pittsburgh, Penn.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sunday, May 12.

The weather yesterday and to-day was warm and pleasant. The river is falling slowly and there is scant eight feet of water. Business is dull and freights to all points are scarce.

The Attempted Reopening of the Bright Hope Mine—More Explosions.

Correspondence of the Petersburgh (Va.) Express.

CLOVER HILL PITS, Thursday, May 7.

I wrote to you last week that the Bright Hope Pit had been examined and pronounced clear of fire. The miners commenced repairing the damaged timbers in the shaft, and pursued their work until Saturday night. On Sunday the pit commenced to discharge smoke, but not much attention was paid to it at the time. On Monday, the discharge of smoke being still in progress, the miners again descended to the bottom, fully prepared to penetrate into the workings as far as they could with safety, and if possible ascertain the cause of the continued smoking. On examination, they found that there had been a tumble from the roof, forming an impassible barrier, and that behind this tumble and in the roof (sixteen feet above their heads) the fire was rekindled and was burning rapidly, so that they could distinctly hear the crackling of the flames. They at once, (being unable to reach the fire) returned to the top and proceeded to close up both shafts, and exclude the fresh air. Owing to a heavy and continued rain during this morning, the miners were prevented from resuming their work.

About two o'clock to-day the gas in the pit took fire, and exploded twice in each shaft (making in all four explosions,) but fortunately injured no one. The stoppings in the shaft were of course blown out. The workmen again set in to closing up the pit, and had sealed up the one shaft and partially completed the other. This was about 5 o'clock this evening. For some reason, probably want of material, the workmen came up to the top, and had been out of the shaft not more than half a minute when there came another explosion, partially removing the stopping out of the completed shaft, but entirely destroying that in the other. The work of closing these shafts will be resumed to-morrow morning, on a somewhat different plan from the one formerly adopted, so as to guard against other explosions while the work is going on. It is thought that the last explosion this evening was caused, not by gas, but by an expansion of the air in the pit.

It is proposed now by the managers to turn a creek into the shafts, and fill up the pit with water, and allow it to stand so until the fire is quenched. This is the best mode of extinguishing the fire, owing to the difficulty of putting in stoppings sufficiently strong to prevent their being blown out.

P. S., May 8.—Another slight explosion last night. Explosions occur as the gas becomes purified.

A Singular Shooting Case in Virginia.

From the Lynchburgh Republican, May 9.

On Tuesday occurred in Bristol a shooting case of singular character, and perhaps of fatal results. It appears that during the war a man named Patrick, who served in the Union army, was taken prisoner by a Confederate named Kelly, and confined for some months in the jail at Wytheville. On Tuesday Patrick met on the streets of Bristol a man named Pat Ryan, who lives there, and whom he thought to be the man Kelly who captured him. Immediately on confronting Ryan, Patrick drew his pistol and told Ryan that he must die, in accordance with an oath he (Patrick) had made to kill the man who had taken him prisoner. Ryan denied being the party referred to, but Patrick would not believe him. Just as he fired his pistol square at the breast of Ryan, the latter knocked it down, and the ball, instead of passing through his heart, passed through his stomach, inflicting a dangerous and perhaps fatal wound. He was not dead, however, when the train left yesterday. Patrick was at once apprehended.

The Fire at Oil City, Penn.

The following additional particulars of the fire at Oil City on Friday morning are given in a Pittsburgh paper: "R. D. Cochrane & Co.'s warehouse, office, stable and carpenter shop were destroyed. Also, about two hundred and twelve carboys of acid. Several boats were lost. A large number of barrels were sent adrift. We have no information in regard to insurance. The American House and its contents and three dwellings were entirely destroyed; partially covered by insurance in the Oil City Mutual Insurance Company. There was but one house on the opposite side of the street burned. But for the utmost exertions on the part of the citizens and firemen the flames would have spread much further. Mawhinny's loss is from $15,000 to $20,000. Everything was destroyed but one of his tanks. It contained 9,000 barrels of oil, which is safe. There was not a dollar's insurance on his property. Two men, one named Moritz, were severely injured by the falling buildings."

Divorces in Connecticut.—A petition to the Legislature, from New-Haven, on divorce, sets forth that marriage and the family relation, and consequently all society, are being demoralized by the facility with which divorces are granted in Connecticut; that the law leads to incautious marriages by holding out that divorce is easy; that the separations for frivolous causes, and the scenes of collusion and fraud witnessed at every session of the Superior Court are such as to give the greatest pain and alarm to Christian men; that Jesus Christ commanded that no cause except adultery should justify divorce, and that this divine law excludes the jurisdiction of all Legislatures, and that no condition of society in any future age of the world will permit the recognition of any other proper cause. The memorial is printed, and originated in a club of venerable and learned gentlemen in New Haven, the sixteen signers being all between 70 and 100 years of age, and mostly retired clergymen.—*Hartford Courant, May 10.*

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Latest Phase of the Matter of His Trial.

He will be Discharged from Military Custody.

He will be Arrested on the Norfolk Indictment.

Probability of His Discharge on Bail.

Doubts as to the Course of Judge Underwood.

How Mr. and Mrs. Davis are Passing the Time.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Sunday, May 12.

My dispatches for the last three days have prepared the readers of the Times for the announcement that I am now prepared positively to make—that Jefferson Davis *will not be tried* at the present term of the Circuit Court. This great central fact is as certainly established now as it will be two days hence, when the most skeptical will be forced to believe. But beyond this all is conjecture, and because it rests upon the whims and incapacity of Judge Underwood.

The proceedings to-morrow will be as I have heretofore indicated; first, the hearing upon the return of Gen. Burton to the writ of *habeas corpus*, which will be held to be not a legal cause for detention, and the prisoner will be discharged. At the same moment he will be arrested upon a bench warrant under the Norfolk indictment for high treason, and will thus pass from military to judicial custody. The Government counsel will then announce that they are not ready for trial under the indictment, and will move for the postponement of the case until the next term of the Circuit Court, which will be in November.

Up to this point all is plain sailing. The whole matter is entirely beyond the control of the Court and of Davis' counsel, but here the latter step in with the motion to admit to bail, standing ready to give it in any amount. Here the uncertainty begins, for Judge Underwood has the sole control of this matter. When, the other day, I said the question of bail was unworthy of consideration, I meant that the sayings and opinions of Judge Underwood made it so. He has the legal right, under the act of Sept. 24, 1789, to admit to bail, and the Government counsel will not oppose the motion of the prisoner. It would seem that, under these circumstances, the bail would be at once taken and the prisoner discharged. But the ways of Judge Underwood are strange and past finding out, as his recent charge abundantly proves; and this question is absolutely in his discretion. Some time ago he declared that if the prisoner came within his control, and the trial did not come on, he should admit him to bail; but to-day he has let fall remarks that show an entirely different frame of mind. The Judge seems to think that he can take retaliation for the abuse heaped upon his recent charge by wreaking his spite upon Mr. Davis, for he has said that he was disposed to treat the prisoner leniently, but he (Underwood) has been so abused that he thinks he will have to send him to Libby again. Judge Underwood has told others that he had not made up his mind what to do.

In full possession, as I am, of all the facts known, I frankly confess that I can come to no definite conclusion upon this point, but I incline to the opinion that Mr. Davis in the end will find he has but exchanged Fortress Monroe for Libby Prison. Thus will end this last and saddest scene of all.

Why the Government is not ready,—why this suspense must be prolonged, are questions to be answered by mail. The proceedings to-morrow will tally very closely, even in detail, with the statements I have made. Chas. O'Conor, the leading counsel for Mr. Davis, is in possession of the intentions of the Government, and, knowing when to speak, will reserve his energies and those of his associates for the question of bail. It is possible the consideration of this question will occupy the whole of to-morrow, and perhaps extend the proceedings into Tuesday; but on that day, at furthest, all will be over, and Jefferson Davis possibly be at liberty on bail, but probably in Libby Prison to pass the Summer as best he may.

All I have written thus far is known to but few, and hence it happens that dispatches North to-night will deal chiefly with the difficulty of obtaining a jury to try the prisoner; and this limited information has drawn a vast crowd of members of the Press and others to the city to note and witness the great State trial which is not to occur. All of the leading newspapers of the country are represented here, and the interest of the expected spectacle has drawn thousands of others to the scene. Among them is Horace Greeley, who came to offer bail for Davis, and rumor says also to reconstruct Judge Underwood to a degree that Radicalism shall not be jeopardized with any more of his charges. Mr. Greeley has not called upon Mr. Davis, but has taken occasion to seek out Judge Underwood, and is at this moment closeted with him at the Spotteswood. Augustus Schell is also here to become bail for Mr. Davis, but has not made himself conspicuous in any way.

The incidents of to-day in the life of Jefferson Davis are not numerous nor suggestive. The prisoner has felt himself somewhat exhausted from the fatigue and excitement of yesterday, and has kept closely to his room, seeing none but his counsel and a very few of his oldest and most intimate friends, and to none of these (except his counsel) has he said anything that the most lively imagination can use as an index to his thoughts or expressions. His conversations with his counsel are hidden with a vail that I, at least, have found it impossible to penetrate.

Mrs. Davis, on the contrary, has held a public levee all day. Hundreds of the citizens of Richmond have crowded to her reception-room, and testified their sympathy with her husband. All has been very quietly done, however. There was no crowd about the hotel, not even as much as usual. People came and went in small parties, each staying a few minutes, entering and leaving by the ladies' entrance. Once only during the day was Mr. Davis seen at the window. In the afternoon a large body of negroes of various societies, who were out burying a comrade, passed the hotel, and Mr. Davis stood, nearly hidden behind the blind and lace curtain, gazing upon the scene, a curious one to him, and bringing vividly before his eyes the tremendous changes that have swept over the land during his captivity; for no such procession as this could have been possible under the old *régime*.

Although Mr. Davis has been during the day indisposed, he has not been sick nor despondent; on the contrary, he has maintained a cheerful aspect, and with the few of his old friends whom he has seen, he has indulged in reminiscences of the past in a strain that corroborated his appearance.

In Court, to-morrow, the Government will be represented by Hon. L. H. Chandler, United States District-Attorney, and William M. Evarts, Esq., of New-York—the final determination reached at Washington yesterday having obviated the necessity for the presence of Attorney-General Stanbery, who would have been present had a trial been determined on. The prisoner will be represented by Charles O'Conor, of New-York; William B. Reed, of Pennsylvania; John Randolph Tucker and Robert Ould, of Virginia; and George Shea, of New-York.

E. C.

To the Associated Press.

RICHMOND, Sunday, May 12.

Mr. Davis remained at the Spotteswood Hotel all day, and was called on by a large number of citizens. There is no guard over his movements. Several bouquets were sent him.

The following is generally understood to be the programme in Court to-morrow: The prisoner will be produced by Gen. Burton, and the Judge will discharge him. He will be immediately re-arrested on a bench warrant to answer the indictment found against him by the Grand Jury at Norfolk.

Mr. O'Conor, his counsel, has stated to his friends that he will insist on an immediate trial. Another of his counsel states that if the trial is not granted a motion for bail will be insisted on. The general opinion is that no trial will take place now, and perhaps not until June. Horace Greeley and Augustus Schell, of New-York, and A. Welch and Gen. Jackman, of Philadelphia, are here for the purpose of going bail for Mr. Davis. Charles O'Conor, of New-York, William B. Reed, of Philadelphia, counsel for Mr. Davis, are here. William M. Evarts, of New-York, who assists the prosecution, and L. H. Chandler, Prosecuting Attorney, arrived this afternoon from Washington. It is generally believed that Mr. Davis will be held in custody until his trial.

More Trouble with the Negroes in Richmond—Arrest of a Speaker at a Freedmen's Meeting.

RICHMOND, Sunday, May 12.

Another riot occurred in the lower portion of the city last night. The negroes attempted to rescue a drunken negro from the police, and bricks, clubs and pistols were used. Four policemen were badly beaten and one was severely injured. A company of soldiers, who were guarding the Libby Prison, were called out, and captured eighteen of the rioters. While this was going on another difficulty occurred in First-street, but it was quieted by the persuasion of a colored juryman.

To-day mounted soldiers patrolled the streets to keep order, and squads of policemen were placed at all of the churches in view of threats of the negroes to force their way in among the white people.

A large procession of negro societies attended a funeral to-day accompanied by an unarmed company of colored militia, the officers of which carried swords. There was no disturbance.

Jedekiah K. Hayward, of Massachusetts, was arrested last night for using language at a negro meeting on Friday night, calculated to create a riot. His language was as follows: "After Judge Underwood leaves you can hold high carnival on what you please. I need not advise you what to do, for great bodies do as they have a mind to." He was arrested on a warrant from the Mayor, and was released on $3,000 bail to appear to-morrow.

Addresses by Mr. Greeley and Judge Underwood to the Negroes in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, May 12.

At the African Church, about 10 o'clock to-night, Judge Underwood and Horace Greeley made short addresses to the negroes. Judge Underwood advised the negroes against a riot. He said Gen. Schofield told him he heard there might be a riot here to-morrow, and if there was he would plant cannon in every street and sweep the rioters down with grape.

Judge Underwood urged the negroes not to gather in crowds and to go about their business.

Horace Greeley urged the negroes not to engage in a riot, but to go peaceably about their daily avocations.

Sequel to the Iowa County Bond Case.

From the Chicago Tribune, May 10.

A few months since were published statements concerning the discovery of a series of extensive forgeries, which were alleged to have been committed on the paper of the county of Buena Vista, Iowa—the paper forged being the bonds of that county. Bonds to a large amount, issued by this county, were held by Mr. R. M. Whipple, in this city. A few months since one of these bonds was secured by those who committed the forgery, by means of which the forged bonds were prepared. These facts have already been detailed, as also the arrest of these parties in this city on suspicion of being implicated in the forgery. One of these parties was one J. H. Coffer, a citizen of Iowa, who for quite a period past has been engaged in this city in the sale of bonds, stocks, &c. The required evidence was not forthcoming, and a writ of *habeas corpus* eventually procured the release of Coffer from jail. Thus the matter dropped.

Yesterday afternoon Coffer appeared before Justice Winship and entered a formal complaint against Hon. Moses Lewis and Archibald Murray, charging them with the forgery of the bonds of Sioux County, Iowa, to the extent of $19,000. Both the accused are prominent among the old and wealthy residents of Sioux County. For a number of months they have been engaged together in this city in the sale of Iowa lands and stocks, in which they are heavy dealers. Among other transactions, Mr. Lewis, last Fall bought some lots in this city of Mr. Whipple, the gentleman who had held the Buena Vista County bonds, for which he was to pay $19,000 in Sioux County bonds. He first paid him in warrants, but afterwards took them up, giving bonds in exchange, according to the agreement. Since then nothing occurred whatever to create any suspicion of the genuineness of the bonds until yesterday, when Messrs. Lewis and Murray were arrested as above. The warrant for their arrest was made out, and very soon afterwards the accused were arrested and taken to the Armory. They were subsequently admitted to bail.

The circumstances of the case are somewhat complicated. It appears that at the time of Coffer's arrest he sustained some business relations with Lewis. While the former was under arrest, therefore, the latter used his exertions to procure his release, and acted in the matter as his friend. Since Coffer's acquittal, however, a coldness seems to have grown up between himself and Lewis. Last Fall, at the time that Lewis purchased the lots of Mr. Whipple, Coffer advised him to procure the services of a man named Chase to furnish him with an abstract of the title of the property. Lewis states that he consequently engaged Chase, and that when the latter had finished the abstracts he charged him nothing for them. Nothing was said about pay until after the rupture with Coffer had occurred, and on Wednesday evening, when Messrs. Lewis and Murray were about to leave this city on their return to Iowa, a constable entered with a *capias*, issued on the complaint of Chase, for $30, alleged to be due him for the abstracts furnished. Yesterday morning Lewis went to Chase's office and paid him his demand—$30. About 11 o'clock he met Coffer in a restaurant. Lewis, thinking that the other had prompted Chase to issue the *capias*, went up to him in a threatening manner, when Coffer exclaimed, "You're mistaken; I didn't do it," and fled. He hastened around the corner to the office of Justice D'Wolf and procured a State warrant for Lewis' arrest on the charge of assault and battery. The case was tried and Lewis gave bonds for his good behavior for the coming six months. Almost immediately thereafter Coffer went to the office of Justice Winship, where he made the grave charge of forgery as above. As has been stated, the accused occupy very prominent positions in the State in which they reside. That such a crime should be charged upon them has caused great surprise among those who know them and who will not believe its truth, claiming that the accuser is actuated by the most malicious and sinister motives.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

THOMASVILLE, Thomas County, Ga. }
Friday, May 3, 1867. }

The further I travel through this section of the State the more am I satisfied that the crop prospects for this year are most promising. The labors of the husbandman are well and diligently performed. The poverty and absolute destitution which are to be found in other parts of the State do not exist here. The farm stock are fat and sleek; the laborers well fed and clad, the employers are hopeful and active, and if Providence will only send rain and sunshine in due season, a new era of prosperity and plenty will certainly be inaugurated. The negroes seem to be impressed with the truth that their comfort and success depend entirely on their industry and good conduct, that if they do not work they must starve, and that if they do, they will be abundantly compensated and be faithfully protected in the enjoyment of what they earn and in all the rights which they possess.

This county, situated on the borders of Florida, is one of the most productive in Southwestern Georgia. The lands are rich, sandy and level, and are thus protected against the deteriorating effects of the heavy washing rains which annually carry away the surface soil of the more hilly lands, where hill-side ditches are either unknown or very imperfectly made; and though the system of agriculture is not a bit more modern or scientific than that of other counties, the soil is less exhumated, owing, I think, exclusively to the more level surface of the country. From 12,000 to 15,000 bales of cotton will be the probable crop of this county if the season be favorable, according to the estimate of an intelligent, practical planter who is well acquainted with all parts of the county and its resources.

Thomas County derives its name from Gen. Jett Thomas, who was a distinguished soldier of the war of 1812, a citizen of remarkable enterprise and intelligence, and is justly regarded as one of the most famous among the great men of the State. He was born in Culpepper County, Va., some years before the War of Independence, and while very young came to Oglethorpe County, Ga., where his father had previously settled. With no advantages of education except those afforded by the common cross-road schools of the time, he learned the trade of a carpenter, became a master of the craft, and acquired a large fortune. The State House at Milledgeville and the old portions of Franklin College at Athens, (the University of Georgia,) were built by him. While engaged in the latter work, owing to the friendly interest and advice of Dr. Meigs, the first President of the College, he educated himself in the higher branches of knowledge, and assured his future success in life. He commanded the artillery attached to the army of Gen. Floyd in his expedition against the Creek Indians, and at the battle of Antossee is said to have performed prodigies of valor. On his return to Georgia after the war he was commissioned by the State as Major-General, and died of cancer in one of his eyes in the beginning of 1817.

While apart from the towns and villages politics are rarely or never discussed, the fluctuations of the cotton market, the probable price of the great staple next Fall, and the habits and conduct of the negroes, are much more interesting, and are certainly more discussed than the advice of Gov. Jenkins or Ex-Gov. Brown, the conciliatory, submissive teachings of the Atlanta *Era*, or the sturdy and unyielding outpourings of the Augusta *Constitutionalist*. In portions of the State like this, where the negro population is so much in excess of the white, there is naturally a good deal of anxiety as to how the negroes will exercise their right to vote, and how they will demean themselves when they learn the full use of the power which belongs to a majority. According to the last census the blacks outnumber the whites in this county by upward of 2,000. As yet there is not the slightest indication of either distrust or discord. The relations between the races are most friendly, and, so far as it is possible to judge from appearances, they seem to be fully impressed with the belief that each is in a great measure dependent on the other—the land-owner, having the capital, dependent on the negro muscle to make his capital productive, and the laborer dependent on the wages and good will of the employer for the means of subsistence for himself and his family. For the present, at least, the colored voters will almost certainly vote as their old masters and employers may advise. They are just like a boy with his first gun, proud of it as an evidence of his manhood, but rather timid as to its use, and likely to take advice how to load and fire from those whom they know best and trust the most. Hundreds of them with whom I have conversed in relation to their voting privilege have frankly admitted that they "don't know nothing about de bus'ness," and that if they vote at all they will take the advice of Mass' John or Mass' Joe, and the general idea seems to be that a material gift of money, clothes, provisions or land would be regarded as a much more valuable evidence of friendly regard and interest in their welfare than all the political privileges which it is possible to enjoy. In the towns and villages efforts are made to create distrust and disaffection between the races, and to convince the blacks that opposition to the whites is the most infallible way to receive every blessing here and hereafter. They advise their fellows to have nothing to do with the schools which the white folks get up; to use no books which the whites procure for them, and generally to avoid the counsel, control and influence of all who are not of their own color. They have secret meetings at night, at which all sorts of extravagant notions are uttered and advocated, and against all those who refuse to join these combinations the anathemas of the black apostles of radicalism are thundered with all the force of decrees of excommunication. The colored school system is being very adroitly used for this purpose. Every step which is taken by the itinerant superintendents of education of the colored people is directed to secure the negro vote for the Radical Party, by teaching the colored people to believe that the white people of the South are their deadly enemies, and that the Radicals are their devoted friends. With a people as credulous, as ignorant and as weak-minded as the negroes, it can be easily imagined how liable they are to yield to such evil influences, and form these hostile combinations of which others will reap all the profits, if any, and they will secure nothing but trouble and injury. The terms "Radical" and "Copperhead" are becoming quite familiar among the negroes of the towns, and are understood to mean respectively the opponent or the friend of the white population.

One of the leading men in this part of the State, who resides in this town, is Mr. James L. Seward, who is, and always has been, a Union man, was one of the Georgia delegation to the Charleston Convention of 1860 who refused to secede, and is now understood to be actively engaged in counseling acceptance of the Sherman Bill in its letter and spirit. It is rumored that if Gov. Jenkins should decline to continue in office under the recent restrictive order of Gen. Pope, Mr. Seward will probably be appointed Provisional Governor; but, though Mr. Seward was a Union man during the war, and was always opposed to secession, it is thought by those who know him best and are familiar with his action during the rebellion, that he cannot in any event take the iron-clad oath.

Talking of the iron-clad oath reminds me to make mention of a recent measure which has been taken by the Freedmen's Bureau in portions of this State, which appears to many as very injudicious and likely to do harm. In the Winter of 1865-'66 Gen. Tillson appointed throughout the several counties of the State citizen agents, who were recommended to him as competent to administer the law and protect the freedmen. These agents have been removed where they were unable to take the "Dunderberg," and men appointed in their place whose consciences are more elastic. Apart from all political considerations and the merits of the question involved, it will be readily seen that between the mass of the people and men who were born and reside here, and can take the reinforced test-oath, there must have grown up during and since the war considerable animosity and bitterness of feeling, and that the latter have naturally grievances and wrongs to avenge. They are, therefore, biased and prejudiced judges, and are not fitted for an office where the confidence of the community, white and black, in their impartiality and integrity is essential to their efficiency. To Northern men who might be appointed to these offices no such objection would lie, and their appointment would not create any of the uneasiness which recent changes have occasioned. The former incumbents have been removed for no cause but inability to take the oath, and their successors have been selected from the very restricted circle of those who have been able to do so, and who it is very generally feared will use their powers to the detriment of those to whom they have been long and bitterly opposed, and by whom in the past they have been, very probably, contemptuously treated. Had army officers been assigned to this duty in the several districts the people would have been perfectly content. They had no predilection for the former agents, who generally made the office a source of revenue, and whose action was regulated by greenbacks. The original design of Gen. Tillson was to appoint three citizens of the highest integrity and intelligence in each county to act as a Board, under the orders of the Assistant Commissioner; and had his purpose been carried out, the objects of the Bureau would have been honestly and effectively fulfilled, and the interests of both races would have been impartially protected.

The same purpose—to register and vote—which I have found to obtain among the people I have seen during my tour, exists here. There are many, however, who say that they will vote "No Convention," and prefer to live under military rule rather than be the voluntary architects of a Radical Government for their State, and give constitutionality to the unlawful acts of Congress. Those who avow this intention are men of intelligence and influence, and belong, strange to say, in large numbers to those who opposed secession and the war; while those who are resolved to accept the situation in its entirety and without any reservation belong principally to the secession party, and "wore the gray" during the whole war. The sentiments expressed by Gov. Perry, of South Carolina, in his recent letter, are shared and indorsed by many; but I have no idea that they will be approved by a majority when the ballots are counted. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens' recent letter, which has been telegraphed over the whole country, has tended very strongly to reinforce the numbers who will vote for "No Convention," because he distinctly disavows that an acceptance of the terms of the Sherman Bill will be regarded by Congress as a final settlement of the question. Senator Wilson's speeches as published are the very opposite of acceptable to the masses in this State, and when his extreme radicalism is denounced by the great captain of the Radicals as too lenient and consideratory, it is not astonishing that many who might be induced, for the boon of restoration of independence and cessation of military government, to comply with the Sherman programme, now prefer non-action rather than a profitless sacrifice of convictions and prejudice.

Gen Pope's explanatory order of the paragraph of the former order forbidding officers of the State Government to give advice against compliance with the Military Bill is considered unnecessarily harsh, and a much louder cracking of the whip than the occasion seemed to call for. I know that it has angered a great many who were previously determined to use all their influence to promote the reconstruction plan of Congress, but who now say they will have nothing more to do with the matter since the freedom of thought and speech is denied to those who occupy offices to which the people elected them. I do no not profess to pass any opinion of my own. I only give you that of others. But I regret very much that Gen. Pope found it necessary to publish such an order, which wounds every one's pride, and promotes sullenness and lukewarmness when there was so fair a prospect of good-tempered submission. When a team, which you fear may become restive, is pulling well and going along smoothly, it is not wise to use the whip at the first indication of putting back the ears or switching the tail. I had evidence of this on my way here in a buggy drawn by a fine pair of blood horses, one of which had not often gone in harness, and who exhibited a marked dislike to such an *amendment*. He went along smoothly and cheerfully for a couple of hours until, when approaching the Ochlockonee River, the driver thought he looked as if he wanted to "cut up some of his shines," and down he came with a smart cut of the whip, whereupon the horse did cut up a great variety of shines which seriously retarded my journey and gave me an additional proof of the wisdom of the adage, "let well enough alone."

I see you have been wearing overcoats and furs in New-York within the last few days. Here thin coats and straw hats, muslins and other gauzy materials are the order of the day, and people complain of the heat and drink ice-water when they can get it. But the finest oranges grow here in the open air.

QUONDAM.

Peculiar People—A Singular Elopement Case.

From the Troy Times, May 10.

Our correspondent sends us the particulars of an extraordinary elopement which has kept the usually quiet people of South Adams in a fever of excitement for some days past. The fair but fickle one in the case is the wife of an estimable gentleman connected with one of the paper mills in the village. They had been married about two years, and seemed mutually happy and contented with each other. A few days since a former lover of the lady, whom she had "jilted," because of his absence and neglect, to marry her present husband, returned from California. The lady and the rejected lover happening to meet, the old flame of love seemed to blaze out afresh, and an elopement was agreed upon. She then informed her husband that she desired to visit friends in Salem, Washington County, where they had formerly resided, and he, innocent and confiding soul, could not find it in his heart to refuse her request. Furnishing her with the necessary funds, he accompanied her to the cars and took an affectionate adieu, but had no sooner left her than she was joined by her paramour, and, instead of going to Salem, proceeded with him to Albany, where they spent several days at the Delavan. An acquaintance of the husband, dining one day at the same hotel, observed the truant couple, and on his return to South Adams informed the victimized husband of the "situation." Astonished and indignant, he at once started in pursuit of his spouse, but was unable to find her in the capital city, even with the assistance of keen-eyed detectives. He learned, however, that the fugitive couple had fled to Rutland, where they spent the Sabbath, and he followed them there. They managed to get out of town before him, and the wife then went to Salem and stopped at the house of a friend—thus apparently carrying out the original programme, while her lover returned to South Adams. Here the indignant husband came up with him. There was a calling to account and a brandishing of pistols, but citizens interfered and no blood was spilled. The husband then learning that his wife was in Salem, started for that place, and at the house of a friend found her. He had hardly become seated before, upon looking out of the window, he saw the usurper of his domestic joys coming toward the house. Drawing his revolver, he jumped up and rushed for the door, but on meeting, instead of using the weapon, he extended his hand and asked the fellow if they were not friends. The latter answered that as far as he was advised they were, and came into the house. The husband, wife and paramour then sat down together, and held a "council of war." As a result of their deliberations, the wife solemnly announced that she respected her husband, but that her "first love" was too strong for her strength, and she could not return home with him. Her lord then said that he would have both arrested, and went for the Sheriff, but his tender heart failed him before he could make oath against the partner of his former happiness. He returned, and finally, by persuasion, induced the truant wife to go home with him—although she "wished him distinctly to understand that she should not remain there long," which determination for his sake, it is to be hoped, she will carry out.

Gen. Hancock's Indian Expedition.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat

FORT LARNED, Kansas, Monday, April 29.

When we were at Fort Dodge, Gen. Hancock did intend to cross to the Indian country, which lies south of the Arkansas, but owing to the continued absence of his most effective arm, Custer's cavalry, he deemed it imprudent to cross over. With Kicking Eagle he sent a scout and interpreter, named Apache Bill, after the Kiowas to request all the chiefs to a conference with the "Big Chief." Apache Bill, who it must be remembered is a white man, returned with Yellow Wolf, brother-in-law of Little Raven, chief of the Arapahoes, and stated that he was in great danger of losing his hair, but that Satank saved him by rousing him early in the morning and sending him on his way to our camp. He also states that some of the chiefs told him that "If Hancock is a big chief, let him prove it by sending two wagon-loads of amunition and three wagon loads of provisions and clothes. Let him leave them south of the Arkansas, and we will then believe him to be a big chief." It must not be supposed that Hancock sent them the goods as proofs of his bigness. Nor did he attempt to follow the authors of that rodomontade, as his inadequate force would not permit him to adopt such a course. Kicking Eagle remained behind, but we are of opinion that he acted honorably in his dealings with the white man. It remains now for Hancock to bend his course for Fort Hays, and then to Fort Harker, when the expedition will be virtually ended.

The forces that composed this expedition will be sent to their several destinations. Forts Lyon, Dodge, Larned and Hays, will receive each two companies. A Fort will be built at Monument Station, and some companies will be stationed there.

POW-WOW WITH THE ARAPAHOES.

A council was held with the Arapahoe chiefs under Little Raven, Yellow Bear, Cut Nose and Big Belly, at Fort Dodge, on the 28th inst. Hancock made a speech of the same calibre as those he previously made with other tribes, suggestive in its principal features of the necessity of cultivating feelings of amity and friendship toward the whites. He made a demand on them for the immediate restitution of twenty-five mules, taken by them from Put-in-encampment. This place is situated east of Fort Lyon, on the Arkansas River. To this demand Little Raven replied, "We Arrapahoes have always been the last to go to war with the white man, and the first to desire peace. We will return the mules to this fort (Dodge) as soon as we reach our village."

SATANTA, CHIEF OF THE KIOWAS.

To-day we had the extreme pleasure of seeing this redoubtable chief, who has made such a terrible name on this road. He is a formidable man in appearance, and has a commanding aspect. He came to this fort to have a "talk" with the big chief. He is dressed with a Captain's regulation coat, with epaulettes to match, leggings ornamented and decorated in the most gaudy manner, with small brass bells attached.

Fish-ways on the Merrimack River.

From the Boston Advertiser, May 8.

Under the acts of the Legislature for several years past measures have been taken for restocking the Merrimack and other rivers with salmon, shad and other fish. Much objection has been made from time to time that the numerous dams would preclude the possibility of allowing these fish to ascend the rivers as formerly; that permanent fish-ways could not be constructed to aid their ascent, without a great expense, which would not be warranted, and that it was doubtful whether the fish would survive in waters constantly flowing with dyestuffs and sawdust. The experiment has so far progressed that the spawn of salmon in large quantities has been deposited in the Pemigewasset River, and that fish-ways have been constructed, in connection with the dams, the whole length of the Merrimack River. Some of these have just been completed, in time for the run of fish the present season, and the Committee on Fisheries of the Legislature yesterday made a visit to Lawrence to view one of the most important of these fish-ways. The water over the large dam of the Essex Company is now falling some twenty feet with great volume and force, and it was a work of considerable skill to construct a way which shall be convenient, not so expensive as to be burdensome, and yet sufficiently substantial to prevent its being washed away by freshets or destroyed by ice.

The fish-way is constructed on a fall of about one foot in ten, making a distance in its length of some two hundred feet. It is on the south side of the river, at the end of the dam, and varies from ten to twenty feet in width. For a foundation massive timbers are bolted into the rocks over which it passes, and to these heavy oak planks are secured by strong bolts. On the inclined plane arms or steps of strong plank are run from either side, at an angle, making a resting place for the fish as they pass up, and two pools of water two feet in depth at about equal distances in the ascent, make an additional resting place of comparatively still water. Near the highest point, where the ice in Spring would do the most damage, the platform can be raised free from danger. The work has been done at an expense of about $8,000. To enable the Committee to inspect the work the water was shut off from the way, and subsequently it was flowed again. The opinion of the Committee appears to be favorable to the object for which the way is designed, and considerable interest will be manifested to ascertain whether shad will be likely to go up. Of late years the number of shad which reach the dam has been few, and in the belief that they will avail themselves of this way, and reach the upper rivers for spawning, no measures have been taken to place their spawn above. In October last the spawn of 25,000 salmon were placed in the Pemigewasset, but another year will be required to test the experiment with regard to them.

The Crops in New-Jersey.

From the Trenton Gazette, May 9.

The season is now so far advanced as probably to place nearly all kinds of crops beyond the danger of being injured by any contingent eccentricities of the weather. We therefore feel safe in predicting, from the accounts that reach us from various sections of the country, that there will, with unimportant exceptions, be gathered this year as heavy a crop of cereals and fruit as there has been for any past year.

The fruit prospects, as near as we can learn, are quite favorable. Blossoms of all kinds are profuse. The weather for nearly two weeks has been cold, with occasional slight frosts, but they have not been of sufficient severity to seriously injure the blossoms, except strawberries upon low lands, which have been almost entirely destroyed. The strawberry raisers of Burlington County have especially suffered, and are therefore very despondent. It certainly must be very disheartening to see whole fields of these berries, white with the bloom of promise, blasted and destroyed in a single night. The blossom of this fruit is peculiar. The embryo stands out beyond the petals of the blossom and has no protection. The strawberry patches of South Jersey being quite forward, and being mostly on low lands, the early part of the crop of that section has been almost entirely destroyed. This will redound very much to the interests of those whose berries are on high ground, and the raisers of late ones.

Of peaches, apples, plums, pears, &c., pears have suffered the most severely, on account of being the first to blossom. On the whole, however, the prospect for a good crop of tree fruits is promising.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

A nice old gentleman of 73 was to be married recently in Springfield, Mass., but the lady failed to arrive from Wisconsin on the day appointed. A second day was fixed, and a second time was he disappointed. A third day was set, and then the bride appeared. The bridegroom, in a delightful state of palpitation, almost flew to the clergyman's, but found he was absent from the city. However, in the evening the clerical gentleman returned, and the twain, after all their vexatious disappointments, were duly made "one flesh." The bride is 47.

Two inmates of the Cincinnati City Infirmary, who are between 60 and 70 years of age and both palsied, got into a controversy on the 6th about the care of their room. Finally one of them tottered to the other and struck him, whereupon he entered a complaint and the assailant was committed to jail in default of bail. The prosecuting officer, however, procured his release.

The Auditor of Wayne County, O., in his last official report, has this to say about schools: "I think the whole system had better be abolished. The New-England moral-suasion plan is about played out, except, like the late Abolition war, to put money, the hard earnings of the laborer, in the pockets of the undeserving."

A claim for $5,000 damages has been presented to the City Council of Cleveland, Ohio, by relatives of a man who was drowned on the 27th of December, 1866, the grounds being alleged negligence in failing to take proper care of the crossing of the river, the bridge having been washed away.

The Grand Jury of Norfolk County, Mass., found a true bill against a resident of Jamaica Plain for entering a school and reading a document to the scholars, to the disturbance of the school, and against the statute of the Commonwealth. The defendant pleaded guilty and paid his fine and costs.

The Fish Commissioners of Maine have commenced their labors, the problem to be solved being, whether the apparent antagonism between rivers filled with fish, and rivers filled with machinery, and all the incidents of manufacturing, can be overcome without too great an expense.

Fourteen thousand four hundred and twenty-three tons of stone were thrown out by a single blast, with three kegs of powder, at a quarry in Middletown, Conn., on the 7th inst., the largest blast ever made there.

The fame of Indiana is extending. A law firm in New-Albany has just received a letter from a woman in Scotland, making inquiry in reference to a divorce, and another from a gentleman in Colorado on the same subject.

Several registered letters mysteriously disappeared from the mail cars on the Grand Trunk Railroad in February, and the Canadian authorities have dismissed two mail clerks for carelessness, but they have been unable to trace the letters.

The Michigan Soldiers' and Sailors' Unions held a convention at Detroit on the 8th inst., and resolved themselves into a department of the Grand Army of the Republic, with Gen. Alger as Commandant.

Brantford, C. W., is excited by the elopement of an interesting Miss of 15, daughter of a leading hotel proprietor, with an admirer of plebian standing, recently discharged from one of her Majesty's regiments.

A merchant of Newburyport, Mass., recently received a telegram from Calcutta, which had been but two days and five hours on its passage. The dispatch cost $500, and had traveled over 13,000 miles.

The *Congregationalist* announces that the interest in that paper held by Deacon Galen James has been transferred to his son, Rev. Horace James, and that Rev. Henry M. Dexter has also been admitted a partner and will be the leading editor.

The "season" at Lake George commences on the 3d day of June next. The *Minnehaha* steams through the lake for the first time this year on that day, and the Lake House and Fort William Henry Hotel will be open for the reception of guests.

An entire family in Charlotte, Eaton County, Mich., consisting of a grandfather, father, mother and two children, died suddenly, on the 7th inst., it is supposed from poison.

The conductor on a train to Concord, N. H., from Boston *via* Lowell, one day last week, was the only passenger when the cars reached the Concord station.

The papers in Galena, Ill., warn their readers against eating poultry, as it has been ascertained that farmers in the vicinity bring to market fowls which have met an untimely death from the chicken-cholera.

A citizen of Detroit, Mich., indulged in striking another citizen at the opera a few evenings since, when the latter refused to give up a seat which he claimed.

A fisherman at Westerly, R. I., while drawing in a seine on the 6th inst., by a sudden lurch of his boat lost three of his fingers around which he had wound the rope to make his hold more secure.

The St. Louis Board of Health has inflamed the ice-dealers by a report complaining of the quality of the ice packed during the Winter for the use of the citizens.

A convention of Western Literary Societies was held in Chicago last week, its object being to reduce the lecturing business to an economical and satisfactory system.

At the diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland, which meets on the last Wednesday in May, will be decided the question of a division of the diocese.

A mouse made a nest of five fifty-dollar greenbacks in one of the Portsmouth (N. H.) banks a few nights since, much to the disgust of the responsible officers.

The ceremony of breaking ground for the Dutchess and Columbia semi-circular railroad from Hudson to Fishkill Landing is to come off on the 1st day of June, near Denning's Point.

The planters in southwestern Georgia have planted, it is said, very heavily in cotton, while the corn planted will not produce sufficient for their own consumption.

An earnest effort is being made in Vermont to extend material aid to the Montpelier and St. Johnsbury Railroad, to connect with a railroad to Portland.

The total value of foreign exports from Portland during the week ending May 4 was $265,959. Among the articles were two locomotives.

A company has been organized in Quebec to prosecute the catching of porpoises in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Two papers in Oneida County, the Utica *Evening Telegraph* and the Camden *News*, have recently suspended on account of inadequate support.

The Maryland papers are already boasting over specimens of tall wheat. The tallest yet recorded is three feet seven and a half inches.

The Massachusetts State Constable threatens to close the club-houses which have recently been formed so numerously in Boston.

Many of the men belonging to the British war-ships at Halifax have failed to return at the expiration of their leave of absence.

The medical faculty of Atlantic County, N. J., have formed a society, subordinate to the State Medical Society.

The contract for constructing a straight ship canal through St. Clair Flats, has been let to John Brown, of Thorold, C. W., for $409,214 85.

The wife of James Donaldson, an Alderman of Pittsburgh, Pa., fell down stairs on the 8th inst., and died almost immediately.

Wheat promises well in Miami, Fulton, Howard and Hamilton Counties in Ohio, but in Tipton County the prospects are not so cheering.

There are now eight steamers on Lake Winnipissaukee, and the Wolfborough (N. H.) *News* has established a ship news department.

Opponents of the Massachusetts Liquor Law have an unpleasant custom of girdling the trees in the private orchards of the Deputy State Constables.

Portland, Me., exported last week 11,851 sugar-box shooks.

Five thousand immigrants passed through Winona, Minn., last week.

Cape Cod people talk of erecting a sea-side hotel at Cohasset Narrows.

In the slander suit between two brothers in Boston the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

Burglars are operating extensively in London, C. W., chiefly in dwelling-houses.

There is an extensive temperance revival among the freedmen at Helena, Ark.

A new Methodist Episcopal Church is to be erected in Bordentown, N. J.

The frosts have not injured the crops in Camden and adjoining counties in New-Jersey.

The Alumni of Girard College will celebrate the coming anniversary of Girard's birthday, May 21.

The Illinois Industrial University is to be located at Urbana, upon lands donated by the county.

The Michigan State Agricultural Fair will be held in Detroit in September.

An attempt was made to burn a block of storehouses in Macon, Ga., a few evenings since.

Hay is very scarce in Maine.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Leonard, P. J., and Ingraham and Smith, J. J.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
80—McCready vs. Brewster.
81—O'Brien vs. Burris.
82—Anthony vs. Lears.
84—McDougall vs. Walling.
86—Homans vs. Amerman.
88—Oliphant vs. Atlantic Nav. Co.
89—Powers vs. Shepard.
90—King vs. Talbot, &c.
91—Bobaud vs. Leahy.
92—Sterling vs. Jaudon.
93—Surmount vs. Baetjer.
65—De Barre vs. Livingston.
56—Simpkins vs. Low.
105—Whinfield vs. Stearnes, &c.

Nos.
106—Greenleaf vs. Mumford.
107—Landon vs. Maloney.
118—Jaudon vs. McDowell.
119—Hope vs. Lawrence.
120—Crane vs. Livingston.
121—Hoppock vs. Plat.
122—Same vs. Stone.
123—Plat vs. Stone.
124—Rodrigues vs. Isaacs.
70—Hicksville and Cold Spring R. R. Co. vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
72—Long Island R. R. Co. vs. Hicksville R. R. Co.

OYER AND TERMINER, AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Miller, J. Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1693—Sargent et al. vs. Burrows et al.
951—Waring et al. vs. Hoffman Fire Ins. Co.
247—Snedicker vs. Lynch, Sheriff, et al.
1081—Crooker, adm'r, vs. The Long Island R. R. Co.
441—Voorhis vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
851—Tucker vs. The Long Island R. R. Co.
852—Tucker vs. Same.
925—Donohue vs. Central Park, N. & E. R. R. Co.
249—The Irving Bank vs. Dubois.

Nos.
883—Viereck, Jr., vs. The Third-av. R. R. Co.
1267—Hewett et al. vs. Miller et al.
703—Pierce and ano. vs. Pike et al.
759—Thomson and ano. vs. Bell et al.
541—Keinsted vs. Clerke et al.
1433—Gordon, ex'r, vs. Linderman.
1045—Clarke vs. Hardwick.
723—Boyd vs. Merritt.
299—Steff vs. Ihlsing.
235—Wright vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.
1137—Sherlock vs. Lamont.

Part II.—Held by Barnard, J. Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Marble Building.

Nos.
3256—Billings, Jr., vs. Lawless.
1590—Sargent vs. McIlvaine.
1202—Palmer vs. Foster.
1702—Foley vs. Hoyt et al.
2162—Tappen vs. Mayer.
588—Jaudon vs. Read.
838—Winans vs. Walker.
1268—Garrish vs. Jackson.
772—Dart, &c., vs. Broadwell.
1044—Wild vs. Rexter.
1148—De Witt vs. Sullivan.
2632—Hutton et al. vs. Trask, Jr.
610—Grannis, Assignee, vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.

Nos.
956—Peck et al. vs. Bailey et al.
966—Loeb vs. Steiner et al.
1420—Kayser et al. vs. Blun.
536—Carow vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
646—Lockwood vs. Olver.
1132—Smith vs. Lee.
756—Goodwin et al. vs. Baltimore & Ohio R.R.Co.
224—Monroe vs. The Hudson River R. R. Co.
1276—Brayer et al. vs. Fisher et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Wells, J., in New Court-house—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Demurrer.

No.
9—Camp vs. Norton.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
43—McMahon vs. Isaacs.
128—Loring vs. Hay.
129—Coggill vs. McAloney.
130—Knox vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Co.
133—Newberger vs. Page.
134—Elkins vs. Same.
136—Westhead vs. Thompson.
14[illegible]—Chittenden vs. Chittenden.

143—Davenport vs. Kauffer.
163—Seely vs. Wright.
176—Toklas vs. Sheyer.
179—Anderson vs. O'Brien.
183—Nicoll vs. Nicoll.
185—Lighthall vs. Benner.
186—Aspinwall, vs. Moore.
189—Allen vs. Moore.
190—Slade vs. Slade.
19[illegible]—Holmes vs. Mead.
191—The Sixth-avenue R. R. Co. vs. McIntyre.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.
8—Strang vs. Chaloner.
21—Salamon vs. Spalding.
51—Weston vs. Keeler.
52—Same vs. Wood.
67—Downs vs. Dickinson.
71—Meehan vs. Adams.
89—Griswold vs. Derby.
1[illegible]—Faber vs. Faber.
111—Quintard vs. Neill.
1[illegible]—Dair vs. Hosford.

1[illegible]—Adams vs. Potter.
14[illegible]—Getty vs. Binsse.
155—Miller vs. Fitchett.
156—Miller vs. Same.
1[illegible]—Faber vs. Faber.
1[illegible]—Poullain vs. Cummings.
1[illegible]—Same vs. Same.
1[illegible]—Same vs. Same.
174—Bill vs. Perine.

The call commences at No. 175—Strong vs. Beyer.

The following is the balance Supreme Court—Chambers—First Monday Motion Calendar:

Nos.
216—Hannan vs. Reid.
217—Burrows vs. Lyman et al.
218—Webster vs. Rea.
219—Moen vs. Grenelle.
220—Wicks et al. vs. Freel.
221—Rosa vs. The Mayor, &c.
222—Needham vs. Cooper.
223—Gody vs. Cozzens.
224—Tracy et al. vs. Freel.
225—Smith vs. May et al.
226—Dennis et al. vs. Robinson et al.
227—Nathan vs. Carpenter.
228—Mott vs. The Same.
229—Fancher vs. The Same.
230—In re. the Tontine Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York.
231—Smith vs. Lloyd.
232—Laurence vs. Halstead et al.
233—Borda vs. May et al.
234—Webster et al. vs. Rackett et al.
235—Briggs vs. Deye et al.
236—Farrell, &c., vs. Malone.
237—Brinckerhoff vs. Ladd.
238—Marcou vs. Lloyd.

Nos.
239—Mazzoline vs. Biachi et al.
240—Hevia vs. Cusas et al.
241—In re. Ross, &c., vs. Brennan, &c.
242—Le Doux et al. vs. Rae.
243—Hebbard vs. Matthews.
244—In re. the trusts created under the last will, &c., of McCall, deceased.
245—Wolford vs. Ward.
246—Brashobs vs. Harrison.
247—Vanderbilt vs. Webster.
248—Morris vs. Kennedy, &c.
249—Smith vs. Lloyd.
250—Pepin vs. Lachemeyer.
251—Thompson vs. Vail.
252—Monaghan vs. Brennan, &c.
253—Gassner vs. Wright.
254—Herfurth vs. Hurfurth.
255—Dane vs. Briggs.
256—Greenwich Savings Bank vs. Church et al.
257—Bell vs. Whitmore.
258—Gurlif vs. Hewitt.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Robertson, C. J.

Nos.
3215—Fowle et al. vs. Reade.
3216—Same vs. Same.
1193—Amsinck et al. vs. Foster.
2961—Sinclair vs. Mixer et al.
2541—Powers vs. Underwood et al.
2919—Farr vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
3245—Mooney vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.
3241—Brown vs. Richardson et al.
2469—Brink et al. vs. N. E. Fire Ins. Co.

Nos.
1975—Matthews vs. Spaulding.
2399—Gray vs. Underwood et al.
2595—McColl et al. vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
3227—Brod vs. Darman, impleaded.
2615—Brillas vs. Atlantic Mail SS. Co.
2415—Bergman et al. vs. Peyser.

Part II.—Held by Barbour, J.

Nos.
3346—Tinson, survivor, &c., vs. Welch.
1452—Newton vs. Hicks et al.
1540—Conner vs. Williams.
3164—Wingate, Adm'r., vs. 42d & Grand-st. R. R.
3211—Blattin vs. 3d-av. R. R.
3204—Rustman vs. Mahnken et al.
2932—Hoffman vs. Park Fire Insurance Co.
3224—Weeks vs. Moody et al.

Nos.
2656—Morrow vs. Walker.
3304—Trundy vs. Hartford and N. Y. Steamboat Company.
3090—Schlaefer vs. Fehrs.
3152—Magnus et al. vs. Frischet.
2958—Glover vs. Christianson.
3236—Leyon vs. Sherman.
2068—Masson vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.

Nos.
693—Williamson vs. Bonnet.
680—Wints vs. Anderson.
684—Same vs. Larsen.
411—Polhamus, &c., vs. Garretson.
718—Goodkind, &c., vs. Shonkland.
673—Loggett vs. Giles.
688—Cappell vs. Pehl et al.
671—Barsesa vs. Bebas.
676—Same vs. Same.

Nos.
683—Hanser vs. Jung.
690—Anderson vs. Pinckney.
1152—Burns vs. O'Connor.
423—Aaron vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
534—Dougherty, &c., vs. Bleecker-St. & F. F. R. R. Co.
376—Kimball vs. Anthony.
541—Duncan, &c., vs. Simon.

Part II.—Held by Cardozo, J.

Nos.
426—Dung vs. Parker.
504—Walsh vs. Kelly.
495—Berky vs. German Reformed Protestant Church.
1242—Simpson vs. Sexton.
1198—Rothschild vs. Keller.
186—Boninger vs. Kutruff.

Nos.
285—Allen vs. Morton.
536—Koogh vs. Cormack.
663—Wehle vs. Sands.
722—McDonald vs. Francis.
608—Milford vs. Murphy, &c.
386—Underwood vs. Gray.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
47—Ellison vs. Raphael.
61—O'Brien vs. Bulon.
64—Ridabock vs. Kendrick.
65—English vs. Peck.
70—Rooney vs. Geissler.
27—Vonschoenen vs. Newman.
8—Illig vs. Tries.
41—Stoney vs. Transportation Company, Keyport, N. J.
—Belock vs. Blexbaum.

—Cook vs. Bishop.
—Stebbins vs. Bishop.
76—Newberger vs. Schultz.
77—Gavitt vs. Christie.
78—Egbert vs. Jenner.
79—Newberg vs. Kraemer.
80—Yoost vs. Surat.
91—The Lafayette Powder Company vs. Nesmith.
82—Salter vs. Gilbert.
83—Moffatt vs. Hart.
84—Churchill vs. Hart.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 11, 1867.

$10,000	U. S. 6s. '81...R.	111¼	300	Adams Ex. Co.	65¼
5,000	U. S. 6s. '81. C.	111¾	100	do......b30	65⅝
10,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.R.'62	116¾	100	do......s30	65
101,000	U.S.6s.5-20s C.'64	105¾	100	Amer. Ex. Co.	67¾
500	U.S.6s.5-20s. C.'62	108¾	100	do	68¼
150,000	do	108⅜	35	U. S. Express Co.	72
80,000	do	108½	100	Mer. U. Ex....s60	17
25,000	do	108¾	200	Bruns. C. L. Co.	4
50,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s C. '65	106⅛	100	Pacific Mail	128½
100,000	do	106⅜	5	do	129
			200	do......2d call	128
1,500	U.S.6s, 5-20s, C'65 New Issue	108	12	do	128¾
			80	N. Y. Cen.	98¼
154,000	do	107⅞	100	do......2d call	98
1,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.R.'65. New Issue	107¾	100	Erie Railroad..b10	63⅝
			100	do	63⅜
104,000	U. S. 5s.10-40.C.	99⅞	800	do	63½
3,000	N. Y. St. 6s. '73..	101	500	do......s60	62⅞
10,000	N. Y. St. 5s, '74...	93	100	Hud. Riv. R.	97⅞
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s new	62¼	100	do	98
20,000	do	62	11	N. J. Cen.	140½
30,000	do	62¼	1400	Reading R.	103⅞
1,000	do......b30	62½	25	do	104¼
1,000	do	62	500	Mich. S. & N. I.	68¼
20,000	Virginia 6s..ex-c	44	100	do	68
7,000	Mo. St. 6s	95¼	400	do......b10	68
20,000	O. & M. C.	22⅞	500	do	67⅞
30,000	do	22¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.	114½
5,000	Ohio Pr. C	62	500	Cleve. & Pitts	73¼
5,000	Erie 1st M.	101	500	do	73½
5,000	Erie 2d M. '79	100¾	2000	do	73
1,000	Harlem R. 1st M.	100	100	Chic & N. W. R.	35
1,000	C. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bs	78	100	do......2d call	35
			800	Chi. & N. W Pr.	60¾
2,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st	82¼	100	do......s60	60
5,000	Tol. & W.1M.Ex.	89	200	Cleve. & Tol	112⅝
2,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M	100	200	Chic. & R. I.	89⅜
20	Bk. of Commerce..	114½	100	do	89⅛
7	Cen. Nat. Bank	110	700	do	89⅝
40	Del. & H Canal	152	100	do......2d call	89⅛
100	Cum. Coal Pf.	31½	50	Mil.& P.D.C.1st Pr.	92
100	do	31¼	100	Tol., W. & W.	41⅛
150	West. U. Tel.	43⅝	200	do	41½
100	do	43⅝	100	do	41⅞
100	do	43¾	100	T., W. & W. Pf.	65
300	Atlantic Mail	96⅞	500	P., F. W. & C.	96⅞
100	do......s60	95½	900	do	97
100	Bos. Water P.	29	100	do......2d call	97
100	do	29⅞	200	Mil. & St. P.	36
100	do......2d call	29½	200	Mil. & St. P Pf. b30	57¼
200	Wells Fargo Ex.	67⅝			
30	do	68			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$5,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	23	1900	M. S. & N I.	68¼
100	West. U. Tel.	44	200	do......o	68½
200	do	43⅝	200	do	68⅜
100	do	43⅞	200	do......b5	68⅛
100	N. Y. Cen......b30	98	2100	Chi.. R. I. & P.	89⅜
400	do	98	100	do......b3	89⅝
3200	Erie R.	63⅞	100	do......b10	89⅞
200	do......b10	63¾	100	do	90
200	do......s10	63⅝	100	do	89⅞
500	do......b10	63⅞	100	do......b15	90
500	do......b5	63⅞	1100	Chic. & N.W. R.	35¼
2000	do......c	62⅞	100	do......b3	35½
400	Reading R.	103	200	do......s10	35
100	Tol., W. & W...b10	41¼	200	do......s3	35½
100	do	41½	200	do......b30	35¼
600	Pitts. F. W. & C.	97	100	do	35
500	Clev. & Pitts	73⅞	800	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	61
200	do......b10	73⅝	1200	do......s3	60⅝
800	do	73¾	200	do......b30	61
500	do	72¼	500	do......b3	60⅝
400	do......c	74½			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer b10	23	400	Reading R.	103⅞
100	Quick. Min. Co.	28⅛	200	do......s10	103⅝
100	Cumb. Coal	31	200	do......b3	103¾
100	West. U. Tel.	43⅝	100	Tol., W. & W.	42
100	do......b15	43½	5200	M. S. & N. I.	67¾
100	do......c	43¼	200	do......b15	67⅞
200	Schuylkill Coal	55½	200	do......b5	67¾
300	N. Y. Cen.	97⅞	300	P., F. W. & C.	96⅞
500	do	97⅝	100	do	96⅞
100	do......s15	97¾	400	Clev. & Pitts.	72⅞
100	do......b3	97⅞	100	do......b10	72¼
500	Erie Railroad	63⅞	600	Chic. R. I. & P.	89¾
200	do......b10	63¾	200	do......b30	89⅝
2100	do	63⅝	1200	Chi. & N. W......s3	35
200	do	63⅜	200	do	35¼
1200	do......s3	63⅝	1200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	60½
300	do......b3	63½	800	do	60⅜
500	Hud. Riv. R.	98⅜	200	do......b3	60¾
100	do	98			
100	do......b30	98⅜			

MONDAY, May 13—A. M.

Business in the Dry Goods line through the past week was but moderately active. In General Foreign Merchandise there is more doing, and the importations continue on a liberal scale, yielding nearly the same amount of Customs Duties at this port as last May, and rather more, perhaps, than at the out ports. The Export movement for the week was above the usual average of late in both Domestic Produce and Specie. For the first time since the New Year a large shipment of American Gold Coin was made for England and France on Saturday, and this demand caused the Gold Room to yield less on the sales of the day than it would otherwise have done on the rather sudden announcement of a completed peace in Europe. One of the leading Banking Houses in the English Exchanges shipped about a million of dollars, and other houses, in the aggregate, nearly the same amount. The Summer traveling-credits are on the increase and some heavy settlements are making, as usual at this season of the year, of East and West India credits, in addition to $8,500,000 Gold interest just drawn on 5-20s owned abroad; but, withal, the rate of Exchange on London has not yet fairly reached the Specie-shipping point. Opinions differ so widely as to the course of Exchange through the Summer and the speculations of the Gold Room so wholly arbitrary that it would be useless to attempt a prediction as to the price of Gold, even with the heavy surplus which the Treasury has the ability to sell and which it would no doubt suit its convenience to sell in good part through May and June.

The situation of the Treasury and the unexpected increase of the War Department expenditures, especially for the suppression of Indian hostilities, excites much remark, and the whole subject, in its bearing upon the further reduction of the Public Debt and the contraction of the Greenback Circulation, is, of course, duly considered by the Gold Room. If the Public Debt be kept down to its present aggregate, it will be all that the Secretary can accomplish for some months to come, even by the suspension of the Bounty payments so hastily and unwisely authorized by Congress last year, without limiting the sum total or making a specific appropriation for its payment. This was done after the Funding Act of April 12, 1866, was passed, which prohibited an increase of the Public Debt by loans other than to meet existing temporary obligations. And the Secretary, it is apprehended, may now be compelled not only to ask the War Department to suspend its Bounty audit and requisitions, but to forego any further attempt to use his discretion in reducing the common Greenback Circulation. Since the Act of April 12 he has paid off all his Deposits and withdrawn the $23,000,000 Greenbacks then in use for his Deposit accounts, (out of the fifty millions originally reserved for this purpose,) and he has also withdrawn $26,000,000 of the general Greenback Circulation originally limited to four hundred millions. *But none of these Greenbacks, on either account, have been canceled.* They have been withdrawn, but may again be reissued; for the sufficient reasons, first, in the case of the fifty millions reserved issue, that Congress has authorized a new class of three ℘ cent. Deposits, payable when called for in Greenback Legal Tender Notes, and secondly, in the other case, that the necessities of the Department may require *the full use of the entire four hundred millions of Greenbacks*, to avoid the increase of the Public Debt, bearing interest. It is to be hoped that such a contingency will be avoided; we have no doubt that Mr. McCulloch will do everything he can to ward off the question; but we have as little doubt that the reissue in part or the whole of the $26,000,000 of Greenback Notes now withdrawn, but not destroyed, is quite as probable as any further immediate or considerable effort in the direction of withdrawal or "contraction," *if not more so.* And to this complexion the question has been brought, first, by the anxiety of the Secretary, not really called for by any popular sentiment, to meet our views of moderate contraction and to silence the clamor and crudities of certain "immediate resumptionists" of the Press, and, secondly, by the Bounty and other profuse and ill-digested legislation of Congress, together with the suddenly enlarged proportions of our Indian difficulties. We were told a few days ago by one of the editors of the New-York *Tribune*, writing from Washington, that these wars and the Bounty and other payments had called for over $25,934,000, on requisition from the War Department, in the last eight or nine weeks, and he apprehended that $120,000,000 or $150,000,000 will be required for the whole year, unless the Indian wars are stopped and the bounties suspended. We believe he writes a little too extravagantly, but we know, from other sources, at the same time, that the subject is giving the Treasury Department the utmost concern. And this we apprehend would not be renewed by the reassembling of Congress on the 4th July, as suggested in some of the Washington telegrams, to meet the financial emergency. We should sooner trust Mr. McCulloch to reissue, if compelled by the circumstances of the Treasury to do so, the whole of his Greenbacks, now held in reserve, than to have Congress reopen the question of Currency in a form, it may be, and to amount, as it would probably be, far more provocative of mischief and expansion.

The market for Money and the Bank movement both look at present to continued moderate rates of interest in Wall-street and on the Stock Exchange. Since four weeks, April 13, the Deposits at Bank, including the enlarged Country Bank balances in New-York, have increased *seventeen and a half millions*, about equally divided between Greenback Legal Tender on the one hand and Gold Notes and National Currency on the other. The Greenbacks will stand on the return this afternoon about $68,000,000 as against $60,200,000 four weeks ago. The Gold and Gold Notes $15,000,000 as against $8,800,000 at that time. Meanwhile the Loans and Discounts have been increased, in the aggregate, only $3,000,000, although the proportion of the Public Securities, (owned or advanced upon,) held under this general head to private Loans and Discounts is much larger than in April. Last week the various operations of the Banks with and through the Treasury Office reduced, temporarily, the Greenbacks held by the former from $70,587,000 to about $68,000,000 as given above.

The fluctuations of the Stock Exchange during the week, which were quite frequent on the Railway list, show an ultimate advance of 1⅝ ℘ cent. in United States 5-20s of 1862, (on the news of a peaceable solution of the French and Prussian difficulty,) and ½@1 ℘ cent. on some of the other Gold bearing Public Funds. On Erie shares, the prominent feature of the Railway speculation, the reaction from Saturday week is 2 ℘ cent.; on New-York Central and the Western Roads from 1½ to 2½ ℘ cent., Hudson River advancing 2 ℘ cent. and Reading holding about steady.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,052,677, against the total entries of $4,767,121 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,198,819, against $3,219,011 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $1,777,526, against $1,315,161 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,157,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 8,060 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 8,052.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1866, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to April 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$26,506,226	March	$21,367,107
August	23,615,425	April 6	4,769,407
September	21,883,616	April 13	6,467,267
October	23,398,020	April 20	5,102,880
November	19,907,917	April 27	6,540,820
December	19,509,081	May 4	4,292,967
January	20,852,368	May 11	5,052,677
February	25,494,290		
Total since July 1			$234,741,193
Against same time last year			263,987,780
Decrease since July 1			$29,246,587

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since July 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to April 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

July	$13,486,469	March	$20,475,226
August	12,928,510	April 3	4,650,390
September	11,871,223	April 10	4,392,123
October	14,812,833	April 17	4,458,700
November	13,984,068	April 24	4,473,844
December	17,413,537	May 1	3,314,702
January	13,448,647	May 8	4,198,819
February	15,462,506		
Total since July 1			$159,355,594
Against same time last year			199,127,007
Decrease since July 1			$39,771,413

Gold, May 11, 1867 ... 135¾ ℘ cent.
Gold, May 12, 1866 ... 129 ℘ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since July 1:

July	$5,821,459	March	$1,891,141
August	1,587,851	April 6	500,611
September	834,550	April 13	145,763
October	1,462,450	April 20	880,223
November	3,766,696	April 27	710,397
December	3,297,270	May 4	713,657
January	2,725,762	May 11	1,777,526
February	2,124,161		
Total since July 1			$28,186,100
Against same time last year			20,477,944
Increase since July 1			$7,708,156

The deliveries of California Gold at New-York since July 1:

July	$5,115,843	January	$2,482,309
August	6,012,951	February	1,739,898
September	2,895,102	March	1,913,973
October	3,744,757	April	3,162,783
November	2,940,337	May 2	208,214
December	4,443,554	May 12	419,667
Total since July 1			$35,087,448
Against same time last year			25,661,156
Increase since July 1			$9,426,292

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since July 1, 1866:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$11,617,979	July	$5,873,800
August	12,700,094	August	356,766
September	12,474,076	September	2,630,320
October	11,507,697	October	218,121
November	8,087,584	November	14,786,264
December	5,924,075	December	1,722,400
January	9,520,384	January	7,485,948
February	11,452,204	February	521,832
March	12,198,039	March	2,810,528
April	9,511,074	April	247,628
May 4	1,495,000	May 4	8,882,000
May 11	2,157,000	May 11	2,661,000
Total	$108,650,216	Total	$48,196,392
To date, 1866	117,147,859	To date, 1866	41,923,861

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	136@138⅛@135⅝
Old U. S. 5-20s. 1862	107½@109⅜
Consolidated 5-20s	107⅜@107⅞
First Series, 7.30s	106¼@106⅛
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	105⅜@105⅝
U. S. 5 ℘ cents, 10-40s	99⅛@99⅞
New-York Central	98¼@99@97⅛
New-York and Erie	64⅝@65@61¼@63⅞@62⅞
Rock Island	92¼@92¾@88⅞
Michigan Southern	69⅛@67⅞
Illinois Central	113⅝@114⅝
Hudson River	96½@98⅞@98
Northwestern	36⅝@34⅝
Fort Wayne and Chicago	97⅛@96⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	74⅛@72⅞
Reading	104@103⅞
Northwestern Preferred	62⅞@63½@58¼@61@59⅝
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	23@23
Mariposa Preferred	20@19⅝
Cleveland and Toledo	112¼@112⅝
Pacific Mail	129½@131@128½
Western Union Telegraph	43⅝@45⅝@42¼@44@43⅝

The telegrams from Europe in Saturday's papers, to the effect that the peace of Europe is officially assured, caused Gold to weaken from 137⅛ ℘ cent. as it stood on Friday night, to 135⅝ ℘ cent. as it closed in the afternoon. The decline is close on to 2 ℘ cent., although the export demand for the day was $1,559,000, and for the whole week, $1,777,562; exclusive of about $350,000 by the *Fulton* for Havre, not cleared when our Custom-house return was rendered. This shipment will be included in the next Custom-house return. The Foreign Exchanges closed steady in rates for the day's steamers, but not especially in demand. The Customs demand for Gold for the day was $477,000, and for the week, $2,157,000. The amount of Gold Interest on the Public Debt for the week is $2,661,000. The Money market left off easy on the basis of 5 ℘ cent. per annum, on call, to the Brokers, and 6 ℘ cent. for prime Merchant paper of short date. The Bank Statement of the week will probably show to-day a further increase of nearly five millions in Deposits, and an equal sum of increased Specie, while other Legal Tender is down two and a half millions, and the Loans (chiefly on the Public Funds) up about three millions.

The Public Funds advanced on the 5-20s of 1862 full 1 ℘ cent., selling in the afternoon at 109½ ℘ cent., and the supply on the market quite moderate. The May and November 5-20s of 1865 were also ½ ℘ cent. higher, and the other descriptions of the Gold-bearing Stocks firm.

The Railway market opened in the morning with more firmness in prices than at the close on Friday night, and there was a fair degree of animation in the dealings until about 12 or 1 o'clock, when the turn of prices was to weakness, and later in the day to depression on most of the New-York and Western Roads. On the Miscellaneous list there was a further advance in all the old Express Shares, and a better demand for Western Telegraph. The Steamship lines advanced on Atlantic and were steady for Pacific Mail.

At 4 o'clock P. M. in the Long Room and on Broad-street, (no Second Boards being held on Saturday,) the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅞	99⅞	Northwest	34⅞	34½
U. S. 5-20s	108⅝	109⅜	N. West Pref.	60¾	59⅝
U. S. 7.30s	106⅛	106⅛	Rock Island	89¾	88⅞
N. Y. Central	97½	97⅛	Fort Wayne	96⅛	96⅞
Erie	63¼	62¾	Pacific Mail	128	128½
Hudson	97⅞	98	Quicksilver	29	28⅛
Reading	103⅞	103⅞	W. U. Telegraph	43	43⅝
Mich. Southern	67⅞	67⅞	Mariposa Pref.	20	19⅝
Illinois Central	114⅝	114½	Ohio Certificates	23	23
Pittsburgh	72⅞	72½	American Gold	137¼	135⅝
Tennessee 6s	64¼	64	Bills on London	109⅞	109⅜

The following bids were made for the Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1867	133	5-20 500 & 1,000	106⅛
6 ℘ cent., 1868	132	5-20 reg. 1865, new issue	107⅜
6 ℘ cent. coupon, 1868	132½	5-20 cou. 1865 new issue	107⅜
6 ℘ cent. reg'd. 1881	111¼	Oregon half year, 1881	108
500 & 1,000, 1881	111⅝	10-40 reg.	99⅛
5-20 registered, 1862	106⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	99⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000	109⅛	7 3-10 1st series	106⅛
5-20 registered, 1864	105½	7 3-10 2d series	105⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000	105⅝	7 3-10 3d series	105⅝
5-20 registered, 1865	106⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7s, 1870	103	Indiana 5 ℘ c	49
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	108	Indiana 2½s	93
N. Y. 7 ℘ c. B'y loan	108	Michigan 7s, War loan	98
N.Y.6 ℘ c. B'y loan.1868.	100	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., l. l'n.	84
N.Y.6 ℘ c. B'y loan,1872.	100¼	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex c.	61⅜
N.Y.6 ℘ c.B'y loan, 1873.	100¼	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	62½
N.Y.6 ℘ c.B'y loan 1874.	100⅛	Virginia Coupon 6s	62
N.Y.6 ℘ c.B'y loan,1875.	100¼	Virginia ex c	44
N.Y.6 ℘ c.B'y loan,1877.	100⅛	Virginia, new bonds	38
N.Y.5 ℘ c.B'y loan, 1868.	98	Georgia 6s	70
N.Y.5 ℘ c. B'y loan,1871.	92	North Carolina 6s	61
N.Y.5 ℘ c.B'y loan, 1874.	92	North Carolina, ex c	46¼
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1875	100	North Carolina, n. bds.	46
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	102	Missouri 6s	95⅛
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	103	Missouri, H. & St.Jo. Is.	81⅛
Kentucky 6s, 1868-'72	100	Missouri. Pac. R. R. Is.	95¼
Illinois 6s c.'79 aft.1862.	100	California 7s	120
Illinois, 6s c. 1879	100	Connecticut 6s	100¼
Illinois 6s War loan	100		

And the following for the City Bank Shares.

New-York	121	Bank of the Repub.	114
Manhattan	132	Bank of North Am'a.	105¼
Merchants'	115	Hanover	114
Mechanics'	117	Irving	104¼
Union	115½	Metropolitan	125¼
America	137½	Nassau	102
Phenix	105	Shoe and Leather	109
National	106	Corn Exchange	120
Merchants' Exch'ge.	107	Continental	103¼
Leather Manuf.	145	St. Nicholas	104
State of New-York	106½	Commonwealth	107
Commerce	114	Impt'rs. & Traders	118
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	107	Park	143
Broadway	244½	Central National	109¼
Ocean	101¼	Fourth National	105¼
American Exchange	111½	Ninth National	109
Chatham	135		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	94	Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv	77¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	88	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	88	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	105	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	65
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76	105	Gt. Western, 2d M. '93.	68
Erie 1st mort., 1876	101	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	99
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	100	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	97
Erie 7s, 3d mort. '83	97	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	100¼
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	88⅞	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	103
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	88	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1st M.'77.	90	Pitts., Ft. W.&Ch. 2d M..	94¼
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. 1869.	102½	Pitts., Ft. W.&Ch. 3d M.	84
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M.. s.f.'85.	104⅝	Cleve. & P. 2d M	95
Hud. R. 7s. conv.. 1867.	99	Cleve. & P. 4th mort..	73
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	99⅛	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	98
Harlem 3d mort. '68	96	Chi. & A.. 1st mort	100
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. '69-72.	104	Chi. & Alton Income	87
Mich.C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82.	108	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	84
Chi. B. &Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	109	Peninsula R. R. bonds	74
N. Ind. Goshen Line,'68	97	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	88
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	110	Mil. & St. Paul 2d mort	74
Alton & T. H. 1st M	90	Marietta & Cin. 1st M..	79
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd	80	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	100
Alton & T.H. 2d M.Inc.	73	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	42¼
Chic. & N. West. S. F.	93½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94

Mr. S. J. Curtis, now with Messrs. Satterlee & Co., New-street, has been elected to membership at the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

According to the report, corrected to April 25, of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department of the United States, the Imports and Exports of the first quarter of the present Calendar Year, being the third quarter of the current Fiscal Year, were as follows:

IMPORTS—Gold values.			
In month of January			$27,931,899
February			35,740,444
March			31,082,119
Total			$94,754,462
EXPORTS—	Gold values.	Currency values.	Total.
January	$5,335,013	$39,989,449	$45,324,510
February	5,240,345	41,509,083	46,749,428
March	3,950,232	43,834,106	47,784,338
Total all exports			$139,858,276

The New Cotton Crop—Views of a Large Arkansas Planter.

From the Cincinnati Inquirer.

The following letter upon the probable future of the great Southern staple was not intended for publication, but the arguments are so lucid, and, to our mind, so convincing, that we have concluded to present them to the public. The writer, who was formerly a United States Senator, has the weight of nearly a lifetime of experience in the South, and none understand the habits and proclivities of the negro race better. His position is partly sustained by facts, and the conclusions are so clearly defined as to carry the conviction of even those who have been most sanguine in the hope of reviving the olden time of large crops and a monopoly of the markets of the world. The letter is dated from the Arkansas Valley, April 18, and after some preliminary remarks, in the course of which the writer expresses the conviction that present prices will naturally advance, he proceeds as follows in support of his hypothesis:

"The 1st of December to the 1st of April was always the period of lowest prices in the cotton market. This resulted from the course of trade—the general settlement of all debts and closing out of all credits, (say from December to March,) the close of the commercial year, the pressure on the banks, and the strong and varied combinations of speculation, all hostile to the interests of the farmer or producer. Many planters, to my knowledge, made it a rule to hold up their crops for the Spring market.

"It was customary in those days (with rare exceptions) for cotton to rise during the Spring months, and to stand steadily at its true value until about time for the new crop to come in, at which period, mainly, its continued rise or its depreciation was governed by the prospects of a full or short crop.

I believe you can rely on it, that the true value of cotton for the next twelve or fifteen months will range decidedly above present quotations, and cite to you a few special reasons in support of this belief, worthy of serious consideration:

1. The crop of the United States will be much less for 1867 than it was in 1866, and during the months of May, June, July and August this fact will be becoming daily more and more apparent, till September and October will render it palpable.

Why do I so conclude?

1. Because the sanguine calculations of those citizens, from the North as well as South, who embarked their capital largely in planting in 1866, have proven, generally, to be delusions.

The Northern planting capitalists have, therefore, withdrawn themselves and their capital almost invariably, and there are none to take their places.

The Southern planters, who planted largely, did it on credit, and they also failed in their high hopes and have lost money ruinously. They have, consequently, failed very generally to pay back and meet engagements. Of these there are an immense number who have quit the business, broken in purse and spirit, for merchants will not advance for the man who fails to pay up.

Of the truth of all these facts I can speak from my own personal experience, having been engaged, with large capital, in planting in 1866. Our concern was largely Northern, both in capital and *personnel*. We wholly failed to pay expenses, and fell in debt many thousands. This I and you know to be the truth. At no time previous to the war was there ever one-fourth the same amount of money paid out and expended in any one year to make a crop, even of 4,000,000 of bales, the largest ever made by the South.

This is the case, I may say, as to failures in ninety per cent. of the instances of those persons who undertook to cultivate large plantations of over 500 acres in cotton; and it is no exaggeration to say that while there are a number of plantations of extent as great as 500 acres planted this year in cotton, yet as a class of planters, cultivating from 500 to 5,000 acres of cotton, the very large class which filled the country, and made the great crops before the war, it may be well said there remains no such class in 1867. They expired in 1866. The class is dead.

2. Of the class who, in 1866, planted 500 acres in cotton, the numbers who failed to pay their expenses and advances are vast and shocking.

Again: All classes have reduced their operations and calculations for 1867, either upon social and political apprehension, or pecuniary necessity; and while many have contracted their efforts fifty per cent., many have quit planting entirely. have reduced their operations to proportions which

Again: Assuredly, a very large number of planters they presume and hope will enable them to live decently, and educate their children; fearful to embark more deeply, and yet trusting that some decided change in our political condition may occur that will give some stability to labor and prices, and some certainty to investments. Of this last class the hopes are seriously disturbed, and their numbers lessened by the course of events, both commercial and political.

Thus the number of persons, and the capital engaged in planting cotton, are greatly reduced, and there are none left who can come forward to supply their places. There are none in the South to do it. Cotton planting, heretofore, has included and occupied the whole of the agricultural population. We have no surplus to meet a deficit; and each one who quits planting, or contracts the area of his operations, must be entered upon our tables as exhibiting a positive loss, in the great aggregate of the crop.

Again: What facts could be more impressive of the prospective decrease of our cotton crop from that of 1866 than the general break-up of plantations in the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, and the immense immigration of negro labor from all of them to other States, where every acre of the open fields were already cultivated before the war, and where no more have since been opened; but, on the contrary, thousands and tens of thousands of the open fields have been laid waste, and have become utterly overgrown and untenable?

What is more conclusive of the decreased area of cotton culture for 1867 than the partial famine, and the universal want of food, and the absolute necessity of increasing the culture and production of food and live stock of all kinds instead of so much cotton? Shall it be argued that avarice is more potent than hunger—that famine itself will not influence the cultivation of increased acres of bread?

Again: It is a frequent and significant fact of very common utterance among the cotton farmers, plain, common sense men, 'that this year will be the last year that cotton will ever be grown in the United States for speculation; that breadstuffs and a bare living will be the objects of the blacks after this year, and that with the white man it can be but little more; but that the objects of our farmers must be diverted and changed from cotton, which requires too much and too constant labor for either the free negro or the white man.'

As compared with 1866, the breadth of land in cotton in this, (1867,) will indeed be lessened by a very heavy per cent. In the uplands of all the Southern States it will be, in my judgment, over fifty per cent., while in the alluvial lands, aside from the class of large planters which suffered last year by failures, (almost to absolute extinction,) it is evident that all the great rich valleys are this year suffering, and to suffer, from great floods, such as were never exceeded, if equaled; and that in the valleys of the Mississippi, the Arkansas, the Red River, and their many large tributaries, constituting four fifths of the great cotton-growing valleys, no reliable estimate of the loss, by the reduction of acres cultivated in cotton, can yet be made. But it must be very heavy—enormous.

What we now know is, that great numbers had abandoned planting cotton with the close of 1866—that great tracts now lie idle and abandoned in various rich alluvial and upland regions, from other and greater causes than vast floods; and that plantations of all sizes, qualities and classes are, in all the States, now offered for rent or sale, and no bidders are to be found.

It would be reasonable, I think, to say, all causes considered, breadth of land in cotton in the United States in 1867, will be lessened from that of 1866 by fifty per cent.; and will be still further lessened annually.

These are home facts, viewed by a man who has nothing to do with politics, though he reads them and well knows they offer at present no speedy relief to the gloomy future of Southern people.

The crop of 1867 will certainly fall to a million of bales or less.

But this is not all, nor the worst, for America's great staple.

The decreased amount of force and labor employed, every man knows, must affect the amount of production, and every planter who has any sense, and a will to observe and think, knows that eighty per cent. of the negro women and girls, who heretofore constituted fully one-half the field force in the light labor of cotton culture, have this year withdrawn from it. They have rebelled, in this particular, against all domestic authority and control.

In 1866 they worked in the field, irregularly and imperfectly, it is true, but in 1867 they declare that the white women never work out, but are supported by their men, that it ought to be so, and that they (the blacks) will not submit to it; so this year there are not over twenty per cent. of the female laborers who go to the cotton-field to work, showing a reduction of eighty per cent. of the female laborers, who are in fact entirely equal to male laborers in the cotton-field. Thus, at one fell swoop, there is cut off of the entire efficient force of cotton-producing laborers just forty per cent. Of this fact there is no doubt.

Again: A great many planters this year, in employing hands, have refused to employ women altogether. Next year every planter will do so. Then what becomes of them? you ask. They come on the farms and live with their fathers and brothers, husbands and relations, who pay for their rations and clothe them; their homes, houses, firewood, &c., being furnished by the planter free of cost.

We have not fully adopted this policy, but many all over the country have done so; and we, too, shall adopt it, and cease entirely to employ women for field labor next year. It is their wish, and it appears to be the best plan.

But let the statistician estimate how much less of area will be cultivated, and how much less of cotton will be produced, when all the female force (50 per cent. of cotton-producting labor) is taken from the field.

Estimate, then, the additional reduction of produce, from the fact that the male force now cultivates at the rate of five to eight acres of cotton to the hand, where formerly it was ten, twelve and fifteen acres to the hand; and then estimate the great numbers in families and parties that have moved off, or are preparing as rapidly as possible to move out themselves, and to live under their own plaintain tree, and the great numbers who congregate in towns and cities, or engage in other "hand to mouth" pursuits, and what will be the effects?

All these facts, and many more, will affect, sadly, the crop of this year, and more and more fatally the crops of each succeeding year for years to come, as the black laborer learns more ways to live, or gets more to himself, and more free from the control and influential energies of the white man, and the absolute necessity of making cotton for his living.

If there is anything that the negro abhors more than another, it is the making of cotton; it is the work in the cotton-field, light and easy as the labor may be. It is unlike cultivating sugar, molasses, rice, corn and tobacco. He has no use for it; he cannot eat, chew, steal, sell or wear it. Its culture lasts from January to January—all the year—and to him it seems all his lifetime, and it is coupled with every and all of a lifetime's evils, unhappy or odious memories and associations.

Whenever once farming for himself—on his own land—no rent to pay—the negro will make no more cotton. Corn and cattle, hogs, sheep and a little day labor will yield some money, and a meagre, idle, easy living throughout the mild and glorious climate of the cotton, rice and sugar States; but my God, when once so settled down, what a population, for worthlessness it must present!

2. The supply of cotton derived from foreign crops of India, Egypt, &c., is likely to be short, perhaps decidedly; at least I think so.

It is notorious that no foreign producer could ever heretofore compete with us, either in quantity or quality of cotton, and that its present culture by them as a staple in rivalry with the United States is due entirely to the civil war—the blockade, and high prices.

Nothing short of these high prices, and the belief that the destruction of slave labor would paralyze and destroy the production of cotton in the United States as an article of export, could have built up the culture of a short and inferior staple in India, Egypt and Brazil to its present huge proportions; and as prices diminish, so must their production in quantity. It is natural that it should be so.

They know also that in spite of the destruction of slave labor the very first year after the war, the culture of United States cotton for the year 1866 has resulted in a crop of near 1,800,000 bales; and the present ruinous low prices are added as a discouragement of crushing weight to the depression first produced by our unexpected peace, and then augmented by an immediate enthusiastic embarkment of great numbers of the people and wealth of the United States from all sections, North and South, in the renewed cultivation of cotton.

The spirit with and in which this cultivation of cotton has been resumed, instantly with peace, can not be described as merely vigorous; it has been confident, universal and almost furiously reckless.

The producers of India, Egypt, &c., find their old rival almost at once in the market again, with overwhelming quantities and superior qualities, and at greatly reduced prices. Such facts are well calculated to alarm and discourage the foreign producers.

My belief is that they will lessen their investments and their efforts in cotton culture until our Congress, in their insane enmity, shall crush the cotton agriculture by its tax and other equally heavy oppressions, or until the great Governments, of which they are mainly dependencies, shall appreciate this rivalry and give their assistance, helping them upon their levies and expenditures; helping them with supplies and stock and improved implements, or with bounties and drawbacks, and shall then finally give them (to our Congress) the more acceptable and effective protection by high tariffs, driving the rival Southern cotton out of their markets, and forcing it back helplessly upon New-England for its market, as they certainly will do if necessary to establish their future independence of what has heretofore been always our American supremacy in all markets, in the production, exportation and trade in cotton.

It is already known that this foreign production now suffers and is languishing, and that Egypt and India are demanding protection and assistance of England.

The misfortunes of our last crop-year (1866) are as yet unknown abroad; and the effects of them, which must result adverse to our crop of 1867, in lessening the area of culture and lessening the number of planters and the amounts produced, will seem to be only matters of speculation at present, and of course they will offer no such encouragement to these foreign producers as will stimulate an increased or even an equally continued and well-sustained effort in their cotton fields. I therefore conclude that the cotton crop of 1867, so far as India, Egypt, &c., are considered, will be short, and perhaps decidedly so.

I have much more I regard as very serious in this connection, and, having leisure, may write you further, though, in fact, I scarcely feel interest enough to do it. Very truly yours, ———.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED to the advantages and assurances of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD—a form of investment which is becoming deservedly popular, as there is no class of securities now offered combining the same degree of *safety, stability* and *profit.*

They are issued conjointly with the Bonds of the U. S. Government in aid of the construction of the Western link of the GREAT NATIONAL RAILROAD ACROSS THE CONTINENT, and to the same extent only; and are a *first lien upon one of the most important lines of Railroad in the world*—a road whose local business alone is exceedingly lucrative, independently of the immense overland traffic which must soon pass over it.

The road now reaches from Sacramento, on the navigable waters of the Pacific, nearly to the summit of the Sierra Nevadas, and will, during the current year, reach the famous Washoe Silver Mines of Nevada—the richest in the world—and thence be continued on to Salt Lake, to connect with the railroads building from the East.

Every mile of extension gives additional value to the whole and swells the existing business.

The Road has been favored by the General Government and by State and municipal aid in California. Its revenues are received in gold, and the ratio of operating expenses to its gross earnings *is under 25 per cent.* Thus far the Company has been able to meet all its maturing obligations, and carry over a large surplus to the Construction Fund, while the *ratio of earnings increases faster than the interest liabilities.*

The bonds are sold at 95 *per cent.*, and bear SIX per cent. interest, IN COIN, which is equal to about 8½ per cent. upon the investment. For particulars apply to FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities.

☞ FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

☞ CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY TEN PER CENT. EQUIPMENT BONDS, maturing in one to four years.—One hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) of these bonds for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at such rates as make them a very desirable investment.
T. M. TYNG,
No. 68 Broadway.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 11, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 4 bbls. Ashes, 1,750 bbls. Flour, 660 bags Corn Meal, 63,573 bushels Corn, 250 bushels Oats, 200 bbls. Pork, 181 pkgs. Lard, and 25 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet at $8 50@$8 62½ for Pots, and $13 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock, 239 bbls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade has been rather spiritless, but as desirable stock has been scarce, full prices have realized on all lots of seasonable goods that have been sold. We quote: Men's Thick and Kip Boots, $2 25@$4 50; Boys', $1 60@3; Youths', $1 25 @$2 12½; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 50@$5 25; Men's Calf Sewed, $4 25@$7; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3 25@$4; Youths' Pegged, $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1 10@$1 80; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths' 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $2 25@$2 75; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $2@$2 75; Boys', $1 40@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat, Kid and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 60@$2 25; Children's, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged Buff, Goat and Kid, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made Gaiters, $1@$2 25; Misses', 85c.@$1 50; Children's, 70c.@$1 70; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ℔ pair.

COFFEE—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Java, at 24½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17¼c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 17¾c.@18¾c.; Rio, 15¾c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been more sought after, partly on speculative account, and under the influence of improved quotations from Liverpool, and the decidedly pacific tenor of the foreign news, prices, which opened steadily, have advanced 1c.@1½c. ℔ lb., Middlings closing buoyantly at from 28c.@29½c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last 3,200 bales, against receipts of 835 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	8,060
Receipts last week	6,330
Receipts preceding week	6,953
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	306,225
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	543,733
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	2,020
Exports since Jan. 1	242,696
Exports since Sept. 1	366,289
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	115,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,689,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,238,500
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	370,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet, but again quoted up 10c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last have been 7,500 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $11 50@$12 70: common to good Extra State at $12 80@$14; good to choice do., do. at $14@$15; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $13 90@$15 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$11 50	@12 70
Extra State	12 80	@15 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	12 70	@16 90
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	13 90	@15 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	15 00	@17 00
Extra Genesee	15 00	@17 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	17 00	@19 75

Southern Flour continues in request at buoyant prices; sales have been reported of 350 bbls., at $13 60@$15 30 for ordinary to fair extra, and $15 30@$19 for fair to very choice extra do. ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in less demand at $15@$17 25 for extra ℔ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Rye Flour is in fair demand at from $8 75@$9 65 ℔ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Corn Meal is in request at $6 20@$6 25 for Jersey; $6 20@$6 25 for City, and $6 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 750 bbls. and sacks at $17@$17 65 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, and desirable lots of Spring have advanced 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 52,000 bushels, including No. 3 to No. 2 Spring at $2 76@$2 86; the latter an extreme rate for part of a load; unsound Spring at $2 64 and White California at $3 60 ℔ bushel. Under rather liberal receipts. Corn has again declined 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel, on a moderate business, closing heavily. Sales since our last 67,500 bushels, at $1 31½@$1 32½, nominally for Mixed Western, in store; $1 33@$1 34, closing at $1 33 for do., afloat; $1 18@$1 26 for unsound to prime new Mixed Western, and $1 26@$1 31 for White and Yellow Western and Southern ℔ bushel. Oats have been in moderate demand at steady rates. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee, Michigan and Ohio at 87c.@89c. as extremes; State at 90@91c. ℔ bushel; sales 37,000 bushels. Barley continues dull, but steady. Sales 10,000 bushels Canada West, free, at $1 29. Barley Malt is inactive and nominal. Rye continues in demand and buoyant. Sales 11,800 bushels at $1 70@$1 75 for Western, and $1 78 for Canada, free, ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale in in good demand at $1 75@$1 85 for shipping, and $1 90@$2 10 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw, 75c.@$1 15 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet, but steady, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old, 20c.@50c.; and Foreign at 55c.@80c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 36,361 hides; sales, 26,800 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 4,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23 lbs., 20½c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., 20½c., gold, usual selection; 600 Dry Buenos Ayres, 24 lbs., 21c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, part in bond, 23 lbs., private terms; 1,900 Dry Buenos Ayres, seconds, 22 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Dry Entre Rios, 26 lbs., private terms; 5,200 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 21 lbs., 18½c., gold, usual selection; 1,200 Dry California, 21 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Dry Matamoras, 24½ lbs., private terms; 400 Dry Central American, 19 lbs., private terms; 400 Dry Savanilla, 24 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Dry Texas, 23@25 lbs., part 19c., currency, as they run; 2,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 50 lbs., private terms; 750 Wet Salted Australian, 62 lbs., 13½c., currency, usual selection; 1,350 City Slaughter, 75 lbs., 12½c.@13½c., currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 117,100, (same time last year, 356,300; year before, 170,000,) and 150 bales, as follows: 90,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (Hides and Kips;) 2,000 Dry California; 1,500 Dry Central American; 14,000 Dry Texas and Southern; 1,000 Dry Port-au-Platte; 4,800 Dry Singapore Buffalo; 3,800 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres; 150 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, since our last, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—During the week the demand has been only of moderate extent. Prices are quotably unchanged, although for some descriptions a slight concession has been made by the trade. Light Leather continues in small supply and is firmly held. Oak Sole.—The inquiry continues good for most descriptions. Offal has advanced fully one cent ℔ lb. Stock in dealers' hands much reduced. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 69,000 sides." We quote: Sole, Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 29c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 19c.@22c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ℔ lb.

LIME—Rockland has receded to $1 50 for Common and $2 for Lump ℔ bbl., under more liberal receipts and a moderate inquiry.

METALS—Have been generally quiet at about our previous quotations.

MOLASSES—Continues in moderate request, including Porto Rico at 55c.@70c.; Cuba at 41c.@59c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 67c.@69c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $5 75; Resin at $3 75@$8 75 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 70@$3 25; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been rather more sought after, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 87½@90c.; Crude Sperm at $2 40@$2 45; Unbleached do. at $2 80; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@65c.; Linseed Oil at $1 35@$1 37 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been inactive at 16c.@16½c. for Crude; 24½c.@27½c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 40c.@41c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather firmer but not active. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,300 bbls., in lots, at $23 12½@$23 25 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 20 cash; $22 for one-year old Mess; $19@19 25 for Prime, and $22 for Prime Mess. ℔ bbl. Sales were also made of 1,250 bbls. New Mess, sellers' option, 30 and 60 days, at $23 15@$23 20 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand and steady, at 9c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 12½c.@14½c. for Hams, ℔ lb.; sales 290 pkgs. Bacon is quiet at steady rates. Lard has been quiet at unchanged prices; sales have been reported since our last of 860 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is in more request and steady. We quote: $14 50@$21 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $19@$23 75 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 560 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal. Beef Hams are in pretty fair request at $40@$42 ℔ bbl.; sales 209 bbls. Butter continues in moderate demand at 15c.@35c. for State and 10c.@25c. for very inferior grease to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in request at 10c.@19c. ℔ lb. We quote:

FRESH CROP BUTTER.		
Fresh pails, ℔ lb.	33	@35
Half-firkin tubs, ℔ lb.	31	@33
Welsh tubs, ℔ lb.	28	@32
OLD CROP BUTTER.		
Fine to extra State dairies, ℔ lb.	28	@30
Good to fine State dairies, ℔ lb.	22	@26
Good to fine Welsh tubs, ℔ lb.	20	@25
Common to fair State, ℔ lb.	15	@18
Western Butter—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	13	@15
Western Butter—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb.	12	@14
Grease Butter—firkins, ℔ lb.	10	@12
NEW CROP CHEESE.		
Factory Dairies, Extra, ℔ lb.	16	@17
Factory Dairies, fair, ℔ lb.	12	@14
Farm Dairies, Extra, ℔ lb.	15	@16
Farm Dairies, fair, ℔ lb.	10	@13
Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb.	10	@12
OLD CROP CHEESE.		
Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb.	18	@19
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb.	18	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb.	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Common, ℔ lb.	13	@14

SKINS—Deer are in fair demand, and with a small stock on hand, prices are firmer. Sales have been made of 30,000 lbs. Porto Cabello, and about 5,000 lbs. of other descriptions on private terms. We quote: Honduras, 58c.; San Juan, 50c.@52½c.; Bolivar, 37½c.@40c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 57½c.; Chagres, 52½c.@55c.; Puerto Cabello, 45c.@47c.; Para, 62½c., in gold, ℔ lb. Goat has been in request; 200 bales Mexican have been sold within our range: Tampico, 40c.@42½c.; Matamoras, 40c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.; Buenos Ayres, 33c.@35c.; Payta, 32½c.@35c., gold, ℔ lb.; Curacao, 50c.@55c., currency; Cape, 35c.@40c., currency; Madras, 42½c.@45c. each.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request and buoyant. Sales since our last 1,650 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10½c.@12½c., and 930 boxes Havana, part at 9½@13c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in better request at from 12¾c.@15c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 57,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 96,000 lbs. at 11½c.@11¾c.; also 57,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 300 bales Cotton by steamer, at 3-16d. ℔ lb.; 7,000 bushels Corn, by sailing vessel, on private terms; and 300 tcs. Lard, by steamer, at 20s. ℔ ton. For London—100 tons Staves at 15s. ℔ ton. For Antwerp—400 pkgs. Naval Stores, at 25s. ℔ ton. For Rotterdam—50 tons Provisions, at 25s. ℔ ton.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL WILL open on the 1st of June, at which time the annual examination at the Military Academy will commence. The price of board during the month of June will be $3 50 per day or $21 per week. We have one cottage to let, with board in the hotel. Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by addressing COZZENS BROTHERS, West Point.

COLUMBIA HALL, NEW-LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.—The most pleasant and healthful Summer resort in this State. The hotel, which is now being largely improved, will be opened to visitors on the 20th of May.
Applications for rooms may be addressed to
HAZARD & CO.

CLARENDON HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, will open June 1, 1867, for the reception of guests.
CHAS. E. LELAND, Proprietor.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, LONG Branch, N. J., will open June 1, 1867.
COOPER & LAIRD, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will open June 1, 1867. S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A modern-built three-story dwelling-house, above 23d-st., at from $15,000 to $20,000; possession any time before the 1st of November. Inquire of S. W. BENEDICT, at his new office, No. 10 Pine-st.

WANTED—TO BUY OR TO LEASE, A SMALL private house, in New-York or vicinity; price must be moderate. Address HOUSE, Station F.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
GREAT BARGAINS.
500—FOR SALE—500,
1,000 SETS HARNESS
at C. WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms, Nos. 636 and 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., and Nos. 166, 168 and 170 Crosby-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE.—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, A GRAY mare, wagon, lap robe, &c.; wagon made by Dusenbury & Van Deusen, all in complete order; the mare is sound and kind and a fast and free traveler. Apply to EDWARD CROMWELL, No. 123 Broad-st.

MORRISTOWN.—FOR SALE A PAIR OF good horses, and nice family carriage, $625; childs' pony and top-buggy, $275.
D. ROSS, opposite depot, Morristown, N. J.

FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND COUPE WILL be sold cheap, the owner having no further use for it. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, West 32d-st., a few doors below 6th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—350 MANTELS ON hand of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next 60 days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantel Warerooms, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—DR. WILLIAM W. SANGER HAS removed from No. 737 Broadway to No. 45 East 10th-st., north side, five doors west of Broadway.

MME. A. G. RUSSELL HAS REMOVED her business establishment to No. 33 East 20th-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 15,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A SUBSTANTIAL new brick factory for sale or to let, 75x30 feet, five stories; with additions, 70x30 feet, one and three stories, and brick stable about 22 feet square, all on three lots of ground; has engine, 18 horse, and boiler, 40 horse power, shafting, belting, &c., all in order for occupation; terms easy and immediate possession given. Apply on the premises, Nos. 622 and 626 West 47th-st., near the river.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE,

Near Poughkeepsie, consisting of dwelling-house 42x36 feet, with wing 17x24; good barn, carriage-house, icehouse; 53 acres of land well laid out in garden; abundance of fruit, &c., &c. $30,000. One-half may remain on bond and mortgage if wanted. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE COUNTRY RESidence at Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.; a delightful neighborhood, with all the advantages of city and country life. The house is 44x48, with piazza on three sides, containing about 20 rooms, furnace, water-closet, &c.
Carriage-house, stable, cow-stable, barn, granaries, icehouse, woodhouse, &c.
The buildings are all of the most substantial kind.
The grounds consist of 60 acres, well laid out in garden, lawn, &c.; fruits of all kinds in abundance.
This is one of the best and most desirable places on the Upper Hudson.
For further particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—MARINE HOSPITAL GROUNDS, Staten Island. The Board of Commissioners, charged with the duty of selling the Marine Hospital grounds on Staten Island, have been authorized, by a recent act of the Legislature, to sell the same at private sale for not less than $450,000. The grounds embrace about 25 acres, including one of the most valuable water fronts in the harbor of New-York. The Board is now prepared to entertain proposals for their purchase at private sale in accordance with the act above mentioned. A map of the property can be seen, and full particulars of the terms of sale ascertained, on application to H. W. JOHNSON, Esq., the counsel of the Board, at No. 38 Pine-st. WM. A. COBB, President.
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1867.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY property, a beautiful country residence of 27 acres on the Clove Road, Staten Island; one and a quarter miles from either Brighton, Quarantine or Vanderbilt Landing; one hour from Wall-st. Elegant house, containing nineteen rooms, all heated by steam; modern improvements; water, baths and closets; lawn and grounds in fine order; choicest fruits of every kind; porter's lodge and necessary outbuildings; immediate possession. The furniture can be had if desired. Apply to HARVEY BAKER & SON, Real Estate Agent, 1,261 Broadway.

28,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.—I will sell 9,000 acres of the finest kind of cotton and corn land, situated within twenty miles of Montgomery, Ala.; and 19,000 acres of the best kind of timbered land, near Pensacola, Fla., conveniently situated for shipping.
If I can sell both tracts, I will take $7 50 per acre, cash.
This land all belongs to one man, who intends leaving the country, and the titles are undoubted.
L. OWEN, Montgomery, Ala.
Refers to Josh. M. Cooper, No. 11 Maiden-lane, and Geo. J. Forrest, No. 19 Nassau-st.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE an elegant country residence on Long Island Sound; buildings quite new and with all modern improvements; grounds extensive and admirably kept; furniture, stock, implements, &c., go with the place, which has all its Spring's planting done and is daily producing the vegetables of the season; location proverbially healthy and unsurpassed for salubrity of air and picturesqueness; price low and terms easy to a first-class purchaser. Address EDEN, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

A FARM OF FORTY-FOUR ACRES IN the town of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, fronting on LONG ISLAND SOUND, for sale, with a good and substantial dwelling-house, in first-class order, and all necessary out-buildings; plenty of fruit of the choicest qualities. The above property is to be sold to CLOSE AN ESTATE; terms easy.
For further particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF FIFTY acres, in the State of Delaware, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, one hour's ride from Philadelphia. The expansive view combines landscape and water scenery, and the shipping on the River Delaware. Photographs of the residence can be seen at the bookstands of the St. Nicholas and Fifth-avenue Hotels, and pamphlets obtained with full particulars and description.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM OF 260 acres, well stocked and beautifully situated on Greenwood Lake, Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., embracing a very rich and valuable peat bed, and the handsomest building sites for hotels or private residences on the lake. For particulars apply to S. CALDWELL, on the premises, or R. B. CALDWELL & CO., No. 130 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST PLACES IN Westchester County, at Woodstock, 35 minutes from 26th-st., and 5 minutes' walk from horse cars; house has 16 rooms, hot and cold water all through; 1½ acres of grounds, beautifully laid out, fruit, &c., in abundance; neighborhood first-class; will be sold low as the owner is about leaving for Europe.
ROBERT MACLAY, No. 77 Cedar-st.

522 LOTS FOR SALE.—BARGAIN.—NEAR-er City Hall, New-York, than middle of Central Park; high ground for dwellings, large water front for factories, lumber yards and rope walks; junction of Flushing and South Side Long Island Railroads on the property; lots $140 to $250; terms easy; inducements offered large purchasers; accessible by street cars. Apply to W. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

THE ADVERTISER IS OWNER OF 50 acres of land very favorably located, contiguous to a railroad station; about one hour from the City, with several trains for business men; he wishes to find some party accustomed to laying out, improving and selling such grounds for private residences, or an association of gentlemen who would buy for immediate improvement. Address REAL ESTATE, Box No. 2,063 Post-office.

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE AT Hempstead, L. I., with stock and farming utensils; one mile from the depot and 2½ miles from Fulton ferry; 90 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation; well shaded and fruited; large house and outbuildings; or will exchange for good City property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT LOW PRICE OF $5,000, A VERY pretty and pleasantly located home at Eltingville, S. I., with half acre of ground, (more land if desired,) near depot, sea-shore, schools and churches; immediate possession; no more desirable location out of New-York. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

RIDGEFIELD, N. J.—A HANDSOME house (with all the modern improvements) and one acre of ground, all in first-rate order, for sale, three minutes' walk from depot of the Northern Railroad, and only three miles from 42d-st. ferry, New-York. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

A NEAT COTTAGE, WITH TWO ACRES of land, near the station, for sale, at Englewood, N. J.; will be sold cheap, as the owner is obliged to leave the place. Apply to J. A. LYDECKER, on the premises, or at his office, No. 395 Canal-st., over the People's Bank.

"THE BRYAN PROPERTY," CONTAINING nearly four acres, on Harrison-st., Orange, N. J., will be sold at auction, at 4 P. M. TO-DAY, (Monday,) on the premises. There are a splendid well and running brook on the place.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AT MILTON ON THE HUDSON—A CHARMing residence and 25 acres productive land, studded with choice bearing fruit trees, for sale, by FREDERICK A. PETERSEN, Architect, No. 5½ Pine-st.

COUNTRY.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, BEAUTIful Gothic house, containing all modern improvements, 16 rooms, 1½ acres ground, fruit, &c. Inquire of J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, New-York.

WATER LOTS, RENT FREE—THREE miles from New-York City, on the Jersey shore; plenty of land. For maps of the property and particulars address LAND, Box No. 201 Jersey City, N. J.

TO LET.

PLUM POINT.—TO LET FOR THE SEASON, A country residence, furnished, on the west shore of the Hudson; two and a half miles south of Newburgh City; for beauty, natural advantages, superb views and extensive pleasure grounds, is unsurpassed if equaled on the river; beautiful woods surround the place and in front a mile of gravel beach; fine large house with outbuildings, garden, fruit and ice; the whole place, 115 acres, is very valuable and for sale on liberal terms. Apply to W. M. VERPLANCK, No. 5 Park-place, HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or P. A. VERPLANCK, on the premises.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, FOR ONE OR MORE years, at Tarrytown, a good, substantial house, beautifully situated, commanding a view of the Hudson, with a never-failing stream through the grounds; two acres of lawn, a rich garden, an abundance of fruit, shade trees and vines; five minutes' from depot. Rent about $1,500. Apply to S. EMERSON, No. 421 8th-av., or TIFFANY, every day at 1 o'clock, at H. Clew & Co.'s, No. 32 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FURNISHED, AT Poughkeepsie, a first-class residence, on one of the finest streets in the city. The house is spacious, with every convenience, and stands in the centre of nine acres of land, beautifully laid out in lawn, garden, &c. finely shaded; fruits of all kinds in great abundance. This is one of the most desirable places offered for sale or to rent. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, ON NORTH BROADway, just above Ashburton-av., a furnished house, two stories and basement; first floor, parlor, dining room and study; second floor, two large and two small bedrooms; gas throughout, water in kitchen; no stable; rent $200 per month. Will be let to a good tenant by the year. Address Box No. 1,608 New-York Post-office.

FOR RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, pleasantly situated on the Raritan River, one mile from Bound Brook; house partly furnished, 3½ acres of ground, with garden and all kinds of fruit; fine barn and all necessary outbuildings; will rent for six months for $600.
A. SARGENT, No. 21 Wall-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, FURnished house at Newtown, L. I., about half a mile outside village; contains 12 rooms, water-closet, bath; with two large vegetable gardens; plenty small fruit and shade trees; stables if required; within easy access of New-York by two lines of railroad; possession at once.
FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE; house new, contains 17 rooms, with all the modern improvements; three acres of land, stable, &c.; on the heights on the Hudson at Spuyten Duyvil, ten miles from 30th-st. depot. Apply to E. D. EWEN, No. 22 Duane-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, at Flushing, a desirable and convenient mansion, within five minutes of railroad station; fine stable, carriage-house, cow-stable, 1½ acres of land, fruits, flowers, shrubbery, &c.; good lawn; rent moderate. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, A FINE LARGE mansion, with about 30 acres of land; fine grove of trees, and beautiful view of the Bay; perfectly healthy; suitable for private residence or boarding-house; may be let furnished. D. R. HITCHCOCK & SON, No. 100 Broadway.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor at Bayside, Flushing. Elegantly furnished, water, baths, stables, icehouse. Ten acres ornamental grounds. Terms satisfactory; or for sale, with 340 acres, very low.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET, WEST, NEAR 5TH-AV.—Elegant rooms for gentlemen; family private; house first-class. Address N. F. J., Box No. 227 Post-office.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT Cherry Hill, N. J., within driving distance of New-York. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

NO. 48 WEST 24TH-ST., (FIFTH-AV. Hotel Block,) nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen. References given and required.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 163D-st. and Kingsbridge Road, a furnished brick cottage with four lots of ground, containing ten rooms; furnace, gas, water in basement; garden all made; 15 minutes' walk from 152d-st. depot Hudson River Railroad.
WADDELL & ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID FURNISHED COUNtry seat "Cragden," at East Chester, near depot, forty-five minutes from the City, with garden, stabling, fine lawns, views, &c.; icehouse full; a fine, healthy location. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF WESTPORT, Conn., a good house and garden, for six months or one year; village very healthy; six churches, good schools, stores, &c.; rent $200 per year. Apply to JOHN L. MURRAY, Westport, Conn.

AT NO. 66 WEST 14TH-ST., SPLENDID furnished rooms, either singly or en suite, to let to gentlemen without board, near Delmonico's; convenient to stages and cars; best of references required and given.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE A VERY fine house, carriage-house, garden full of fruit, one acre; five minutes of depot; in complete order. for $10,500, $6,500 on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

TO LET—A SPLENDID HOUSE AT NEW-ROchelle; 13 rooms; gas, bath, range, water, heater, &c.; near depot; fine lawn, shade and fruit; view of Sound; furnished or unfurnished.
GEO. S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

FIRST FLOOR ROOM, 50X100 FEET, TO rent with steam power near Broadway, suitable for a store; also the basement, same building, 50x100 feet, with very superior light and any amount of power. Apply on the premises, No. 53 Prince-st.

TO LET FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE—At Bay Side, Flushing, half mile from railroad depot, one hour from City, two houses, with vegetables. The above, with farm of 100 acres, for sale entire or in part. R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH STAble, carriage-house and garden, within ten minutes' ride of Rye depot, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27 miles from New-York. For terms of rent inquire at the farm of JOSIAH MACY, Rye.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET FURNISHED—AT NEW-ROchelle, on Lather's Hill, a few minutes from depot, a small cottage and garden, charmingly furnished. Apply, by mail, to New-Rochelle or on the premises, to R. W. GULAGER.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PLACE TO LET OR FOR SALE—At Crugers, on the Hudson River, on high ground; first-class in every respect. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN MOTT HAVEN AND MELROSE several fine conveniently located first-class houses, from $500 to $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. C. DEMAREST, fourth block from Harlem Bridge, Mott Haven.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN RAVENSWOOD, CONtaining seven rooms, and three rooms in attic, with four lots of ground; rent $400. Apply to J. B. WOODRUFF, 3d-st., Hunter's Point.

A FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE FOR two gentlemen; also, a single room, nicely furnished, at No. 82 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. and second block from Broadway, to let, without board.

TO LET LOW—AT CEDAR GROVE, S. I., overlooking Lower Bay, two comfortable cottages, each having a garden plot and stable. Apply to WM. R. MARSH, Green Point Ferry.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET IN Astoria, convenient to landing; nicely furnished and good garden. Rent moderate. Inquire at No. 29 Peck-slip, New-York City.

NO. 324 FOURTH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms for gentlemen; also, a reception floor for a physician's office.

A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM TO let in private house No. 51 Broome-st.; no other lodgers; price $2 50 per week.

DESK-ROOM TO LET.—ROOM HANDsomely furnished; up one flight; manufacturers' agents preferred. Apply at No. 117 Broadway, Room 13.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, AT MODerate rent. No. 40 West 26th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

NOTICE.

Under and in pursuance of Section 9 (nine) of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for the use of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and in relation to the expenditure thereof, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against said City, and in relation to actions at law against said Corporation," passed April 23, 1867, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Board of Audit therein and thereby created, for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January the first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, have appointed and do hereby appoint TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, 1867, at the Court of Common Pleas Room, Part I., (Room No. 19,) in the City Hall in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing, in open Board, of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day.

The said act contains the following provision: "All persons having claims against the City of New-York now unadjusted, are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New-York arising therefrom."

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

NOTICE.

Under and in pursuance of Section 28 (twenty-eight) of an act entitled, "An act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for certain county purposes, to extend the powers of the Metropolitan Police, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against the said county," passed April 25, 1867. Notice is hereby given that the Board of Audit therein and thereby created for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the County of New-York, have appointed, and do hereby appoint, TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, (1867,) at the Court of Common Pleas room, Part I., (Room No. 19,) in the City Hall, in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing in open Board of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

The said act contains the following provision:

"All persons having claims against the County of New-York, now unadjusted, are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the County of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said County of New-York arising therefrom."

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting on MONDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 16 City Hall, to consider the subject of stopping the running of cars by steam on 11th-av. below 53d-st. All parties interested are invited to be present.

H. MURRAY,
P. GIBNEY,
A. HARTMAN,
G. W. CREGIER,
J. S. McVEANY,
Committee on Railroads.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 30, 1867.

ON THE PETITION OF WILLIAM MILLER, of Pensacola, Florida, Administrator of the estate of JOSEPH R. MILLER, late of Jersey City, N. J., deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Joseph R. Miller the 2d day of August, 1853, for an improvement in submarine tunnels, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 2d day of August, 1867.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 15th day of July next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the TIMES, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 3, 1867.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD IS NOW in session in New-York City for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over twenty-one years of age and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are thirty-five vacancies in the Medical Staff.

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, U. S. Army.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 13th day of May, 1867, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 3d day of June, 1867:

Two panels of 100 petit jurors each, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts I. and II.

Two panels of 104 petit jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts I. and II.

Two panels of 104 petit jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts I. and II.

A panel of 36 grand jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE can be accommodated with board in Jersey City in a pleasant locality, three minutes' walk from the ferry; rooms furnished or unfurnished as may be required. Call or address CHAS. P. HALL, No. 118 Washington-st., Jersey City.

BOARDING.—TWO PARLORS AND BEDrooms may be obtained, with board, in a private family, by two gentlemen and their wives; also, two single bedrooms; no children or nurses taken; references required. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN may find desirable board in a private family, with all the comforts of a home, by addressing E. O. B., Box No. 129 *Times* Office; location west of Broadway, on 20th-st. Undoubted references will be required.

BOARDING.—TO LET, FURNISHED, WITH board, at No. 25 Great Jones-st., one room or parlor and bedroom; also, accommodations for single gentlemen.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, wanted by a small family, with or without board, in a house with all modern conveniences; must be in good neighborhood above 30th-st., and if without board, near a good restaurant. Address, with particulars, Box No. 5,417 Post-office.

NO. 11 WEST 11TH-ST., A FEW STEPS from Broadway, to let, a nicely furnished front parlor and bedroom on first and second floors; also two rooms well furnished, for single gentlemen, with first-class French table.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM ON SECond floor, with board for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; pleasant location; three blocks above Stuyvesant-square, eight minutes' walk of Broadway and 8th-st. Apply at No. 349 2d-av., near 20th-st.

AT THE WHITNEY HOUSE, BROADWAY, corner of 12th-st.—Rooms en suite or singly to let at reduced rates for the Summer months; meals served to order or by the week, at the option of the guest.

AT NO. 176 BLEECKER-ST.—PLEASANT rooms with excellent board, $7 to $12 per week; also, on the seashore, 20 miles from New-York; beautiful location.

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH first-class board, at No. 133 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; brown-stone house; terms moderate.

AT NO. 176 BLEECKER-ST., PLEASANT rooms with excellent board, $7 to $12 per week. Also on the seashore, 20 miles from New-York. Beautiful location.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT room to rent, with breakfast, to a gentleman in 44th-st., near Broadway; private family. Address A. C. R., Station G.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES CAN BE accommodated with first-class board and pleasant rooms at No. 207 State-st., Brooklyn, four doors east of Court-st.

TO LET—A NEATLY FURNISHED FIRST floor front room, for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, with board. Apply at No. 165 East 33d-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board, in a house supplied with all the conveniences. No. 319 East 27th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite, to let, with board; private table, if desired. Also, single rooms for gentlemen. No. 33 West 22d-st.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE ENTIRE second floor to let with board, suitable for a family or gentlemen; references exchanged. Apply 89 Henry-st.

NO. 34 WEST 44TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen with or without board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD
TO BE HAD FOR
THE SEASON,
NEAR WEST POINT.
APPLY TO R. A. BERARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—VERY DESIRABLE accommodations and excellent board can be had at Morristown, N. J., for a season of twelve weeks from from the 24th of June; references given and required. Address Box No. 145 Post-office, Morristown, New-Jersey.

COUNTRY BOARD—THOSE WISHING board on Catskill Mountains, can find large, airy rooms at the Hunter Hotel, ten miles west of the Mountain House. Good trout stream in vicinity. Terms reasonable. Address E. H. LAYMAN, Proprietor, Hunter, Greene County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR A FEW BOARDers in a private family, in the pleasant village of South Egremont, Mass. For particulars, address E. E. CALLENDER. Refers to King & Co., No. 9 West 23d-st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

BOARD IN NEWARK, N. J.—FAMILIES and single gentlemen can have desirable rooms, with first-class board, in a house containing all modern improvements; a few minutes' walk from Market-st. Depot, at 67½ Market-st.

SUMMER BOARD—AT GOSHEN, ORANGE County, N. Y., a quiet village, noted for its healthgiving climate and beautiful surroundings. For address and particulars, inquire at the office of CHARLES S. SLAUSON, Esq., No. 47 Leonard-st.

A FEW BOARDERS FOR THE SUMMER can be pleasantly accommodated at the Seminary Buildings, Plainfield, N. J. Fine grove and beautifully shaded lawn. Apply on the premises.

MEETINGS.

VETERAN LIGHT GUARD ASSOCIATION.—First regular meeting of the Veteran Light Guard Association will be held at the Astor House, Room No. 14, on TUESDAY, May 14, at 8 P. M.
C. A. STETSON, President.

EAST SIDE ASSOCIATION.—FIRST regular monthly meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, corner of 87th-st. and 4th-av.
ALEX TRAIN, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS OPERATOR AND seamstress on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or as children's maid and seamstress; understands family sewing and ladies' undergarments; best of City reference; is a Protestant, and prefers going to the country. Address SEAMSTRESS, No. 27 Madison-av.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, SITUATIONS by two girls; one as first-class cook, and to assist with the coarse washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; can take the place of a man waiter; understands the care of silver. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG girl in either City or country, as chambermaid and to do the cooking and assist with washing; is a good bread and cake maker; also butter; references from her last place. Call at No. 118 8th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO RESPECTable Protestant young women; one as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; the other as first-class waitress or chambermaid; no objection to the country; have good references. Can be seen at No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS a situation; she can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and operates on a Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine, and understands all kinds of family sewing; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 112 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a respectable Scotch Protestant woman to do chamberwork; has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived ten years. Can be seen for two days at No. 250 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, lately landed, in a private family, as nurse or chambermaid; can do plain sewing and needlework. Call on Monday at No. 397 2d-av., corner of 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY, INtelligent and agreeable, as housekeeper; widower's family preferred; or would go as traveling companion to an invalid. Address L. WESTON, Station D, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person to wait on a lady and do light chamberwork and sewing; satisfactory City reference can be given; wages no object. Apply at No. 158 3d av., between 16th and 17th sts., Monday morning.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class waitress; understands care of silver, &c., thoroughly; has excellent recommendations; no objections to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook in a small private family; is a first-class pastry and bread maker; is willing to assist in washing; no objections to the country, and can come well recommended. Inquire at 213 Mott-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meat and pastry; hotel or Summer house preferred; has the best of testimonials from former employers. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class laundress, fluting, do up ladies' fine muslins, &c.; has the best City references; five years in her last place; City or country. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY COMpetent Protestant woman as cook; can do all kinds of family cooking; has the best of reference for a number of years from her last place; will go to the country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse; is competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and seamstress; has good City references; will go to the country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION; FROM LONG EXperience is perfectly competent to take entire care of an infant or grown children; is a Protestant and a neat sewer; superior City reference. Apply at No. 400 6th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and to do plain sewing; has taken care of children for the past eight years. Inquire at No. 14 West 34th-st.; best of City reference; has no objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference; country preferred. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERmaid, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; does up fine washing in excellent style; or general housemaid in a small family; wages $12. Address or call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as lady's maid; is a good hairdresser and dressmaker; would like to travel; will make herself generally useful; best of references. Call or address No. 340 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman; is a good cook and baker; would assist with the washing and ironing if required; would go to the country with a family; good reference. Call at No. 216 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook, and assist in washing and ironing; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 159 West 19th-st., fourth house east of 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED OPERAtor on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, all kinds of family sewing by the day or week. Call for one week at No. 201 West 26th-st., two flight of stairs up.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as waitress in a private family; no objection to assist in chamberwork; eight years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 103 West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as nurse and seamstress; fully competent to take care of an infant; long experience; best City reference. Call at No. 165 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid or waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing; has six years' reference from last place. Call at 141 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; will go to the country with a family; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or would assist with the chamberwork; best of City references. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—WASHING, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who is an excellent laundress; good reference, if required. Mrs. RILEY, No. 89 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent woman, in the City or country, as a good cook and to wash and iron. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as laundress, or waiting and fine washing; the best of reference. Call at No. 88 Rivington-st., top floor, for three days.

WANTED.—A LADY BREAKING UP HOUSEkeeping wishes a situation for a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen at No. 2 East 33d-st., from 11 to 2 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a Protestant young woman, with a fresh breast of milk; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble American Protestant woman as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk. Can be seen at No. 514 Hudson-st., until suited.

WANTED—BY A STEADY PERSON A SITUAtion to take charge of a baby, or take care of growing children, and do chamberwork; good City reference. Call at No. 236 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as laundress, who fully understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference. Can be seen at 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a competent person, in a hotel or private family; or would take charge of a laundry, or nurse an invalid. Mrs. HOWARD, No. 1,199 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as children's nurse. Can be seen at No. 10 Washington-square, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST GERMAN GIRL a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing. Inquire of her parents No. 285 East 4th-st., near Avenue A, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHWOMAN, A situation as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; country preferred. Can be seen until suited at No. 30 Union-square. (4th-av. side.)

WANTED—BY A GIRL 14 YEARS OF AGE, (A Protestant,) a situation as waitress, &c. Can be seen till engaged at No. 2 4 Hester-st., near Centre, in grocery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and laundress; has four years' City reference. Call at No. 105 5th-av.

TO EMPLOYERS IN CITY AND COUNTRY, private families, hotels, first-class boarding-houses, and Summer resorts, please notice they can be supplied with first-class help in each and every station of household work; American, English, Welsh, Scotch, French, German, Irish Protestants, and others, by applying at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 167 4th av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 404 6TH-av., between 24th and 25th sts.; families in City and country as also Summer houses, supplied with meat and pastry cooks, housekeepers, laundresses, waitresses, and girls for every kind of housework; and with German and colored help, male and female.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman or groom in a private family; no objection to the country; is a safe driver, and can produce satisfactory testimonials as to character and capability. Call at No. 624 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business in both branches, and will make himself generally useful; the best of City reference from his last employer. Address O. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BUTLER'S SITUATION BY A Protestant man, who is just disengaged on account of the family going to Europe, and has two years' references from his present employer; no objection to the country. Address or call at No. 49 West 35th-st., for K. W.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED coachmen, gardeners, grooms, farm hands, waiters, useful men, porters, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, nurses, housworkers, &c. Apply at Employment House, No. 138 11th st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man who understands his business; would assist in the garden; can milk and is willing to make himself generally useful; good references. Address B. W. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man who thoroughly understands his business in both branches; best City reference for both branches. Address J. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble married man, without family, as coachman and gardener; understands both thoroughly; would prefer a cottage; can give the best of City reference. Address, for three days, B. C. L., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, SOber man as coachman and gardener; willing to make himself useful; good groom, good careful driver, good vegetable gardener. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR coachman and groom by a first-class man, 28 years of age; first-class City reference for sobriety, capability, honesty and industry. Call on or address at butcher's store, 47th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant coachman and gardener; has good references from last employer; is willing to make himself useful; can milk; will work for moderate wages. Inquire for WILLIAM, at 81 Nassau-st., Office 3, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly and the proper care of horses and harness; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address N. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as waiter by a Protestant young man; is a good servant and has good reference; no objection to go in the country. Address a note to WILLIAM, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom, (a Scotchman,) a situation in a private family; married, no incumbrance; best of City references given. Call or address McK., No. 6 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts., Graham's saddlery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, COLlector or watchman by a most respectable young man not afraid of work; best City references, with $150 as security. Address G. H., No. 180 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION IN City or country; is willing to make himself generally useful; best of City reference. Call at or address No. 55 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant man, lately landed, as coachman and gardener, or to assist on a farm. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 West 39th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an English Protestant; perfectly understands his business; has excellent City reference. Call on or address ROBINSON, No. 161 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, SOber young man, as coachman and gardener; can milk; will make himself generally useful; best City reference. Address D. M. C., Box No. 254 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUATION as groom and coachman. Call or address J. F., Campbell's harness-store, No. 50 4th-av., for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—A gentleman wishes to procure a situation for a young man who has been in his employ for over one year in the above capacity; he is a good groom and careful driver; is honest and capable. Address A. L., Box No. 1,967 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITUATION for his coachman who can be highly recommended as to character and capability; understands gardening; can milk. Address M. C. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN OFFERS TO accompany, as interpreter, parties visiting the Paris Exposition; remuneration, traveling expenses. Address INTERPRETER, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced accountant and book-keeper, well acquainted with foreign exchange; references unexceptionable; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address SEMPER FIDELIS, Box No. 3,809 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PERSON OF EDUCATION and business experience a permanent position abroad in the service of some mercantile house; first-class references given. Address T. K. THORNTON, Boston Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FIVE YOUNG MEN FROM THE country for the retail dry goods business; must have had one year's experience in a country store; salary, first year, board and $100. Also a few young men to learn the business; for their first year's service board and washing will be furnished. Address, stating age, &c., FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, for a good thing to sell anywhere. See the profits, $50 from $6, $200 from $10. Send 25 cents for samples or two stamps for papers. Address R. W. CHAPPELL, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—ON A FARM, A MAN TO MAKE himself generally useful; one used to driving horses and oxen preferred. Apply between 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 234 Front-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER, a married man, with unquestionable reference as to capacity and character. Mr. FRANCISCO, No. 27 Mercer-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL to do general housework in a private family. Call at No. 419 Cumberland-st., near Atlantic-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER IN AN INSTItution; references required. Address T. E., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

REMOVAL.—C. C. BEDELL TAKES THE LIBerty to inform his patrons and the public that he has taken the large and spacious buildings Nos. 330 and 332 4th-av., corner 25th-st., (next block above, opposite side of the street,) where he will continue to supply them as usual with first-class servants of every description, both male and female.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, seamstresses, houseworkers, and for girls lately landed.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 13, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IMPERIAL TROUPE OF JAPANESE TOP-SPINNERS, ACROBATS, MAGICIANS, &c.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Adelaide Ristori in her role of ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. Mr. James H. Hackett as Sir John Falstaff.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FLYING SCUD. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, A. W. Young, B. T. Ringgold, W. H. Norton, Miss Mary Barrett, &c.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE WORRELL SISTERS, THE ELVES and CINDERELLA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, DOMBEY AND SON. John Brougham as Capt. Cuttle.

LINGARD'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, comedy, ballet and pantomime. Characters by M. Hernandez, Harry Leslie, Pastor, Allen, Vinco, Lingard, Parkhurst, Mlle. De Vere, Lina Windell, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO G. C. HOWARD.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE OCTOROON. PANORAMA OF THE NILE. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, JAPANESE JUGGLERS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 7 o'clock. Bierstadt's new Picture, THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO SEMITE.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Cable dispatches of yesterday state that the treaty made by the London Peace Congress has been ratified by the Great Powers. By the terms of the treaty Prussia is to evacuate the fortress of Luxemburg within a month.

France has satisfactorily explained to Prussia her reasons for making warlike preparations.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Deputy State Constable, armed with a search warrant, inspected the premises of the Town Liquor Agent of Tyngsborough, Mass., on Friday, where he found several persons drinking, and ascertained that no records of sales had been kept, and that the liquors for sale had not been purchased of the State Commissioner. The Agent stated, as a justification of his course, that the selectmen of the town had authorized him to use his discretion as to the parties he accommodated, but the Constable took possession of his stock—valued at $500—and conveyed it to Lowell. The agent will be prosecuted as a "common seller."

The Richmond *Whig* says that further examination of the Bright Hope Pit, the scene of the late disastrous explosion, has shown that a fire is still burning in the drift. Accordingly it was found necessary on Wednesday last to close the shafts again. The fire now, in all probability, can only be extinguished by a rise of water or by pumping more water in.

A Buffalo dispatch says the southern portion of the bay is still blocked with ice, and that the crews of several vessels which were consequently unable to come up to the city, are suffering seriously from the want of provisions. Measures are being taken for their speedy relief.

J. K. Hayward, of Massachusetts, was arrested in Richmond, on Saturday night, for violent language at a meeting of freedmen on the evening previous. The arrest was made by the civil authorities. He was released on bail.

Some negroes in Richmond attempted to rescue a freedman from the police on Saturday night, and four policemen were badly beaten. A company of soldiers was called out. Eighteen of the rioters were arrested.

Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania, has been informed by Gen. Gillem of the arrest, at Vicksburgh, of two men alleged to be the murderers of the Zook brothers, from Pittsburgh, who were killed near Vicksburgh some time since.

A meeting of the Anti-prohibition State Central Committee is to be held in Albany, on Wednesday, to "counsel for the interests of their constituencies in the approaching Constitutional State Convention."

Gov. Crawford, of Kansas, has ordered Brigadier Gen. Harvey to immediately commence the enrolment of the militia in the Western District, to be ready to act in case of any trouble from the Indians during the Summer.

The entire ceiling of a church in Augusta, Ga., fell last evening, but a short time before the hour appointed for the evening service. Fortunately the congregation had not assembled.

Thomas Holland, the keeper of an alleged disreputable house in Philadelphia, was shot through the lungs on Saturday night, by a man whose mistress he had ejected from his premises.

Paces' tobacco factory in Richmond was broken into on Wednesday night last, and 21 boxes of tobacco stolen therefrom. The boxes were marked "Pritchett, Inspector."

One of the wholesale liquor dealers, in Boston, has been notified to cease sales on and after the 15th instant.

The Southern Baptist Convention at Memphis is still in session. The Episcopal Convention will assemble in the same city on Wednesday next.

The corner-stone of a new Catholic Church at Woodbury, near Baltimore, was laid yesterday.

LOCAL NEWS.

The examination in the case of Matthew Henderson, charged with manslaughter in producing the death of a patient under his care at the Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, on the 28th ult., was concluded on Saturday before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The evidence was voluminous and quite favorable to the defence. The papers were taken and decision reserved. Gunning S. Bedford appeared for the people.

The number of cases tried at the Court of Special Sessions Saturday, was 46. Twenty charges of assault and battery; petty larceny, 18; cruelty to animals, 5; violations of Excise Law, 2; picking pockets, 1.

An anniversary sermon was preached last evening before the Young Men's Christian Association, by Rev. Dr. Adams, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church. A large congregation listened with attention to the eloquent discourse.

Two marines, named Wm. Fondell and James P. Malone, got into a dispute on Cobb Dock, off the Navy yard, yesterday, when the former fired a revolver, killing the latter instantly. Fondell is in charge of the Forty-fourth Precinct Police.

A decree of divorce was granted Saturday by the Supreme Court, Judge Sutherland presiding, in the action entitled Sarah K. Archer *vs.* William H. Archer.

John Hartell and Dr. Topping, charged with conspiracy to murder an infant child of the former, were on Saturday acquitted after full investigation—the evidence utterly failing to sustain the charge.

The anniversary of the Church Anti-Slavery Society was last evening celebrated at the Church of the Puritans. Rev. Dr. Cheever delivered a discourse especially prepared for the occasion.

The Martha Institute, of Hoboken, intended for educational purposes, was dedicated yesterday, and will be opened to-day.

The motion for a new trial of Rev. Joel F. Lindslay has been granted by the Supreme Court.

A moderate business was transacted on Saturday in the principal kinds of produce and merchandise. Flour advanced 10c. ₩ bbl.; Wheat 1c.@2c. @ bushel; Cotton, 1c.@1¼c. ₩ lb. Corn declined 1c.₩ 2c. ₩ bushel. The changes in other articles were not important. The freight engagements were light.

The Freedmen and Their Friends.

We alluded the other day to the mischievous effect which has been produced upon the colored population of New-Orleans by the efforts of those who claim to be their peculiar friends. We showed, on the authority of local journals, that the doctrine of right is pushed by the negroes far beyond the limit fixed by their white counselors and advocates, and that one of its earliest and least-expected manifestations is a demand for prime consideration in the distribution of offices, to the exclusion of the majority of white candidates. The circumstance was presented as a suggestive illustration of the danger consequent upon every attempt to separate the races, and to build upon the distinction a fabric of privilege for the blacks and disfranchisement for the great body of the whites. For the untutored negroes, flushed with the possession of a power they know not how to exercise, will be likely to use it in a manner at once extravagant and unjust, and thus produce difficulties more disastrous in their character than any that have yet occurred.

The letter we published yesterday from a correspondent who has just returned to Richmond, shows that the tendency which has been traced in Louisiana may also be discerned in Virginia. A marked change has taken place —our correspondent writes—in the disposition and conduct of the Richmond negroes. They are no longer orderly, civil, industrious. They have ceased to be content with their emancipation, or anxious to prove themselves worthy of it. On the contrary they are growing insolent, unruly, domineering; *are seeking dominance instead of equality*. In other words they are setting themselves up as a privileged class—a class privileged over all else in streets, in courts, in churches, in markets —wherever men and women congregate. It is alleged that a few months have sufficed to bring about this change, which, if continued, must naturally reëstablish color as a dividing line, with the negroes mistaking license for liberty, and the prevention of anarchy dependent upon the strong arm of military authority. The prospect is not pleasant; it is not the one we have hoped to contemplate. But the facts reported in our Richmond letter are positive as indications upon the point.

Nor are we at liberty to consider the question of responsibility for the altered state of things an open question. It is not the effect of the mere possession of freedom. It is, distinctly and unequivocally, the consequence of the teaching of ultra radical emissaries, who, under the pretence of instructing the negro as to his rights, are filling him with an over-estimate of his importance, and wild ideas of enrichment and supremacy. Left to himself, perhaps, Sambo might be lazy until experience taught him the necessity of industry as the alternative of starvation. But his disposition, without prompting and guidance, is not prone to assert mastery over white men or the right to live out of white men's accumulated property. For these manifestations, as now occurring in Virginia, we must seek an explanation in the appeals of demagogues and incendiaries, who preach the disfranchisement of the whites as a punishment for rebellion, and the distribution of their lands as a recompense for the suffering loyalty of the blacks. We do not apply the remark indiscriminately to Northern politicians addressing Southern colored audiences. We know that Senator Wilson, for example, demands neither wholesale disfranchisement nor "a mild measure of confiscation." That gentleman is not the type of the class of whom we speak. Hunnicutt, of Virginia, is much nearer the mark. He and such as he are unceasing in their endeavors to organize the blacks as a party that shall hereafter control Southern affairs, and with this view they teach the superiority of the negroes as a race, with all their ignorance and semi-savage vices, over the whites among whom they dwell. The first fruits of these endeavors may be seen in the claim of the New-Orleans negroes to the offices, and in the turbulent insolence of their brethren in Virginia.

We apprehend, indeed, that the circumstances which seem to us pregnant with evil, are not only the direct results of ultra-radical teaching, but are in entire harmony with the purposes of the extremists in this latitude. Wendell Phillips is no longer content with negro equality. So far as the South is concerned, he favors the doctrine of negro superiority, which doctrine the negroes are trying to reduce to practice in some of the Southern cities. And of course his amended doctrine of confiscation will equally commend itself to negro instincts. The original object of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens was by confiscation to realize the means of paying bounties and pensions, and so reducing the cost of the war. But the demand of the Anti-Slavery Society now goes much further. Ignoring the fact that the vast area of Government land at the South is available under the Homestead Law to black and white alike, the Society, under Mr. Phillips' manipulation, calls for such a measure of confiscation of the improved lands of the planters as shall give to every freedman forty acres! Emancipation from bondage is not enough now. Absolute equality before the law falls short of what is required. There must be "dominance instead of equality," and ready-made farms of forty acres besides! That is the latest version of the platform on which the noisy friends of the freedmen profess to stand, and the knowledge of it will assuredly not tend to make the negroes more orderly in their demeanor or more moderate in their requirements.

There can be no hope of peace for the country until the negro be banished, as a distinct and separate element, from its politics. The true friends of the slave, as in Mr. Garrison's case, held that with the destruction of Slavery all pretexts for agitation in regard to it terminated. All that the opponents of the system contemplated has been realized, and if we are hereafter to be troubled with the negro question as an element in party contests, it is with a view to the advantage of agitators, regardless of the effect upon the negroes themselves or upon society. The South may do much toward averting the peril with which it is threatened by a prompt use of the opportunities afforded by the Reconstruction Act; and with the Union restored, the various organizations for sowing the seed of mischief among the negroes will soon be rendered comparatively harmless. In any other aspect, the Southern question would be appalling.

The Establishment of Peace in Europe.

Our Cable dispatches this morning announce the *ratification* of the terms of peace by all the Governments which were represented in the Conference of London. Thus the great work of the Conference is consummated, and the peace of Europe is assured. It took the nine plenipotentiaries but three days to bring about this result—to prevent a war which threatened to be more extensive and to involve more terrible sacrifices than any which this generation has known.

The promptitude with which all parties have assented to the treaty shows that there was less of a determination for war in any quarter than had appeared to be the case while the quarrel was in progress. The eagerness of Bismarck to try conclusions with Napoleon, and the anxiety of the French to test guns with the Prussians, were not only amenable to reason, but both the one and the other seized the very first opportunity to submit their case to the judgment of the North, and give assurance that they would abide by its decision. The proposition of the English Government for a Conference was no sooner made than it was agreed to on all hands, and the terms of the Conference were no sooner reached than each Power advanced to give them final ratification. If we recall no similar body which ever met with graver business or in a more perilous crisis, we know of none which ever acted with greater dispatch, or completed its duties with more satisfaction to all concerned.

As to the *endurance* of the peace which has thus quickly been brought about, no opinion from any quarter is worth listening to. We shall doubtless be told by a great many wiseacres that, notwithstanding the Conference, war must break out within a few months, or at all events by next year. Perhaps it will; but then again, perhaps it will *not*. If no better reasons for it can be given than those which have just been refuted and laid aside by the Conference, we shall not be troubled for some time at least; and even if far better reasons can be given for it than these, we shall still refuse to be troubled; for we learn in the course of time that there are many forces operating upon affairs and modifying their character, which can never be taken into account in arguments preliminary to the event. We believe, notwithstanding all that has been said, that it is, and will be for years to come, the general policy of France, as well as of England, to maintain the peace of Europe, and to postpone, so far as possible, all arguments about disturbing questions. There are but few matters of dispute about which the voice of these two great Powers would not be potential.

We do not believe that France has lost anything in prestige, power or honor by Napoleon's course in regard to this war question, or in regard to the peace Conference. To assert that she has, is to take a very narrow and short-sighted view of her position in the European system. Nor do we believe that the Emperor's course has weakened his hold upon the French people. On the contrary, we believe it has strengthened his Government in all respects, and brightened the prospects of his dynasty.

Reduction of the Wages of Labor.

Gov. Fenton has signed the bill declaring eight hours to be a legal day's work in this State. It was not to be expected that any elective Governor would have the courage to say "no" to a proposition so immediately affecting a large body of voters; indeed, it is not too much to believe that a bill fixing six or four hours would have been similarly entertained. The reasons are obvious.

But what are the workingmen to gain by this movement? Admitting that eight hours is enough for a day's work, what guarantee have we that the next move will not be for six, or four, or even less—nay, why not abolish work altogether? But upon such an extreme proposition perhaps even eight-hour men might hesitate. It is a pretty generally recognized fact that nothing can come of nothing; that the law of equivalents is tolerably sure to rule at last; that service and recompense as certainly tend to equilibrium as water runs down hill. Hence it follows that any considerable contraction of service will be met by a corresponding contraction of reward. If a laborer goes this morning to his grocer and offers eighty cents for the bread for which he yesterday without question paid one dollar, will he expect the grocer to give it at the new price? If he sends to his milkman a quart pitcher, demanding that it shall be filled for eight cents when the universal price is ten, will he have his will? What else is he undertaking to do with his labor?—for labor is just as much a matter of merchandise as groceries or milk. The workingmen, who are or should be the salt of the earth, have achieved what they mistakenly call a victory—they have reduced the hours of labor twenty per cent. What follows? The wages of day laborers are forthwith reduced twenty per cent. The man who has been getting twelve dollars per week is cut down to nine dollars and sixty cents; the skilled mechanic who has just struck for four dollars per day, if he gets what he claims, will, under the new law, receive but three dollars and twenty cents. But we need not illustrate. The agitators for this movement have succeeded—they have "regulated labor"—they have got two hours per day for idleness and its expensive luxuries; and what does it cost? Twenty cents out of every dollar that might have gone into their pockets, which, with at least an equal amount that will be wasted during the extra hours of idleness, will be a practical *reduction of forty per cent. in the wages of labor.*

This is no employers' tyranny—no outrage of capital; it is the creation of the workingmen themselves, or rather of a few demagogues among them to whom work is a punishment. It did not need the brains of a bat to know that a reduction of value given would be met with a reduction of consideration received. Any fool knows that a pint pot will not hold a quart; but these blind leaders of the blind seem not to have heeded the fact; they have gone pretty thoroughly into the dissection of the goose that lays the golden egg, but, fortunately for themselves, they have not quite murdered the poor bird.

Within a few years there have been great changes in the manner of employing labor, and it is now the rule, rather than the exception, that men are paid "by the piece" or "by the job," rather than by time. This now almost universal practice will probably save the workingmen from the consequences of their absurd eight-hour law, and the principle and practice will spread, under the new impulse, until nearly everything in the way of labor is reduced to a piece scale, when bricklayers shall be paid by the cubic foot, carpenters by the special job, tailors by the clothing finished, and so on as far as the rule can be made to apply. Still there will be a great many occupations that cannot be thus guaged; but in every such case it is morally certain that the employer (unless such employer be the great public goose that every one can pluck) will meet the restriction of time with a corresponding diminution of pay. How far a reduction of twenty per cent. in receipts (for the reduction in the hours of labor amounts to this and nothing more,) will produce a reduction in rents, flour, groceries and clothing, we leave the triumphant advocates of the "Eight-Hour Movement" to explain to their followers as best they can.

Let us add that—possibly excepting Government service—all laws fixing bounds to hours and pay of labor are so many mistakes. They are akin to the foolish combinations and strikes which break out every year or two to force up prices, and these combinations are declared illegal and criminal by the very authority that enacted the Eight-Hour Law. The Curse of Eden cannot be removed by "Be it enacted." Of all articles for sale, labor is the one least comprehensible by rules and laws. There is no man of intelligence who cannot point out ten or a hundred men in his special line of labor worth a thousand of their fellows. Intelligence, skill, education, brains as well as muscles belong to and are the life of labor. Yet this idea of prescribing metes and bounds for labor would bind Sir Christopher Wren down to the wages of the boor who brought plaster to his workmen—eight hours a day, Wren or boor.

Of course such a law is a dead leter from the first. It is well enough in all cases where men or women work by the hour or day to fix certain limits; but these will not be eight hours for a day in the present needs of the laboring classes and the growing slackness of employment. Assuming that minors and Government employes are under special legal supervision, we think the mass of laborers in private establishments may be safely intrusted with their own interests. If any one chooses to contract for eight hours per day, he should be free to do so; or for ten, or twenty, (if an adult and of sound mind.) It is rightfully a matter between the employer and the employed; there is no more reason why a manufacturer should take a thousand hands upon a uniform scale, regardless of their actual value, than that a bank should discount a thousand notes without inquiry as to responsibility because each has an eight-hour law hitched on in the shape of a revenue stamp.

Our State laws have already provided for the most complete protection of labor; the servant girl, the mechanic, all who render service are preferred creditors; they may attach and sell the property that a tradesman-creditor or money-lender cannot reach. The possibility of sending one's workmen away unpaid is done away; the hod-carrier may seize your unfinished house if you fail to pay his just claim. Not only the law but the sympathies of courts and juries are on the side of labor. Why, then, this long stride toward suicide? Our readers will remember how earnestly we have opposed combinations that took or were likely to take the form of strikes. How far our advice was heeded, we need not inquire; how far it has been proved correct by actual results, our own and the columns of other journals have shown. *Not one of the grand combinations here or elsewhere to force up prices has been successful.* The result has been, with perhaps a few trifling and temporary exceptions, to irritate one class against another, to throw out of employment thousands of deserving and well-meaning workmen, to bring sharp distress upon their wives and children, and greatly to lessen if not to destroy altogether the future prospects, in the towns where they have struck, of the men engaged in such movements. Yet we hear that a concerted effort will be made in this City and State to enforce the new law of time, and still retain the ten hours' rate of pay. Such a movement would be adding madness to folly; there is not one of the men advocating it who would not resist it if applied to himself—there is not one so blind as to believe that eighty cents make a dollar. And if it will not for him, with what reason can he ask that it shall for his employer? The demand for labor is daily growing less, and it behooves those who live upon their immediate earnings to be careful not to overload that much-abused animal called capital. As we have often said, the interests of labor and capital are mutual, their claims equal, and there should be no difficulty in striking fair and just bargains; but the *power* is mainly on one side, and we should be sorry indeed to see it driven to its last extremity, which would be the withdrawal of capital from the market, and the consequent restriction and perhaps ruin of the laboring interest.

Diplomacy in the Hands of Military and Naval Officers.

Injudicious friends of Brig.-Gen. Sedgwick, who was lately in a subordinate command on the Rio Grande, are pledging themselves on his behalf to make such an *exposé* of the facts connected with his occupation of Matamoras as shall confound his superiors and establish his reputation on a solid basis.

It would be useless at this hour to fall back on the details of the story of Gen. Sedgwick's ill-advised invasion. His orders may—as his apologists strongly aver—have been couched in terms which seemed to him to justify the extraordinary step which he took. There may not have been the most remote intention on his part to transcend the straight line of military duty, or to constitute himself in any way an exponent of the foreign policy of his Government. The manifest simplicity of Gen. Sedgwick's procedure in ordering United States troops into a territory which is no more ours than Egypt or Japan, would seem, indeed, to be in itself the strongest proof of the *bona fides* with which he acted. But at the same time it would seem to supply the very poorest kind of proof of the clearness of his judgment. It is contended in his behalf that he was ordered to compass certain ends, and that these ends he could only compass by marching a force across the frontier. The expedient, thus, was one of his own framing. The order might be positive enough as to the results. The means that could wisely or safely be used to reach those results was clearly a question referable to the Commanding Officer's own discretion and common sense.

When Gen. Sedgwick, through his apologists, alleges that he endeavored to do a certain thing in the only way in which it could be done, he offers an opinion instead of producing facts. This cannot be of benefit to the reputation of any public officer, military or civil.

The readiness with which some of the bravest and most active officers of both the Army and Navy constitute themselves interpreters of the foreign policy of the Government may in certain emergencies be of great national advantage. But, on the other hand, there may be very serious disadvantages attending that sort of patriotic impulse and promptitude to act, under any or all circumstances. Commodore Rogers, in restraining himself so far as to allow Admiral Nunez, a year ago, to fire upon the defenceless commercial capital of Chili, we dare say, feared that he was scarcely fulfilling the expectations of his countrymen or the general line of duty prescribed in his instructions. His caution and self-restraint, nevertheless, have been amply justified by subsequent events; and instead of finding it necessary to retire from the service and undertake a public defence of his conduct, Commodore Rogers remains at his post.

It is seldom that the blunders of executive officers can be apologized for or explained away. It is a hard thing, no doubt, that it should be so. But *position*, even if it is the position of a Lieutenant in command, implies responsibility. And those who assume to lead have to take leadership with its risks.

The temptation is very strong and constant for officers holding important commands to constitute themselves diplomatists. That ambition not unfrequently creates, if it is not held in close subjection to a sound judgment, international difficulty; seldom or never does it point the way to official promotion, or go to establish a solid and lasting reputation.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *Express* thinks that if one branch of the Common Council were to be elected by the taxpayers only, we should be governed by an "aristocracy of wealth." Would that be any worse than the aristocracy of robbers and plunderers and greedy political adventurers who govern us now? But the *Express* is too sensible to be misled by the catch-words which it uses to mislead others. There would be nothing like an aristocracy of wealth in such a government as we suggested. It would simply give the taxpayers of the City—those who furnish the money from which our City expenditures are met, to the tune of $10,000,000 a year—some little chance of having something to say as to how it shall be spent. It is very easy to misrepresent such a proposition, and to evade it by saying that everybody is taxed, directly or indirectly, but this does not dispose of the question. So long as the great mass of those who have nothing, have the exclusive and absolute disposal of the money of those who have accumulated some property, we shall have a profligate, reckless and extravagant government. We do not see why it should be any more unreasonable to ask that taxpayers should have a voice in the disposal of their money, than that the stockholders of a bank or a railroad company should control the investment and use of their funds.

Speaker Colfax has recently written a letter to some Fenians, expressing great sympathy with their movement, and giving his views as to the value of "sympathy" to people who are struggling for liberty. He thinks our sympathy was of great service to the Poles, the Hungarians, the Cretans and the Liberals of Mexico; and he infers, therefore, that it will also aid the Fenian cause. This is all very fine talk, but not much else. Expressions of sympathy are always gratifying to people who are struggling or suffering, but in contests for freedom they are worth but little, except as they may inspire hope of more substantial aid, and all such hopes thus inspired generally lead to disappointment. We expressed a great deal of sympathy for the Hungarians, but it never brought them an hour nearer independence. The Poles have had the sympathy of the world, but they are more thoroughly the victims of tyranny now than ever before. Our sympathy for the Fenians has probably encouraged a good many credulous Irishmen to rush into Canada, and to attempt a rising in Ireland; but all they have got by it has been long terms in the Penitentiary and a still more rigid enforcement of English rule. These resolutions of sympathy are generally nothing more than the tricks of demagogues, by which they hope to wheedle the credulous into giving them their votes and keeping them in office. We are sorry to say they succeed but too often.

Some paper is expressing surprise that Gov. Andrew, after his unmistakable services to the cause of progress, should be denounced with such unmeasured vituperation because of his opposition to the prohibition policy. But this involves a strange forgetfulness of the usual course of fanaticism. There is but one sin a man can commit in the minds of these thorough-going extremists,—and that is, to differ from them in opinion. All past services pass for nothing. Argument, however cogent, is worse than wasted. Any man who questions their policy must be hunted down and silenced. No matter how it is done—the end will justify any means that may be used for attaining it. Abuse, slander, denunciation, impeachment of motives, are among the usual resorts of this class of crusaders, and they are all employed with ruthless recklessness and ferocity. Gov. Andrew is only experiencing the fate of all who have dared to withstand the march of ultraism. The first article in the creed of extremists is that they are absolutely and unmistakably *right*;—the second is that every man who differs from them must necessarily be hopelessly and culpably wrong. The only consolation in the matter is that it is only on rare occasions that this class of men come into the ascendent and get control of public affairs. As a general thing the mass of men are governed by reason, practical wisdom and common sense.

Senator Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey, adds his voice to that of Senator Wilson and others who declare that the Reconstruction Act of the last Congress will be a *finality*, if it is accepted by the South. He says the faith of the nation is pledged to the readmission of the Southern States to the Union and of their representatives to Congress, upon their compliance with the terms of this law. The voice of the people on this subject is nearly unanimous. The attempts of Mr. Stevens and others to throw doubt upon it and to insist upon other and more stringent terms, meet with very little success at the North. The only mischief they are doing is in the Southern States, where extreme men are trying to prevent practical reconstruction by holding up this bugbear to the Southern people. In some localities they are quoting the declarations of Mr. Stevens with some effect, but we do not believe they will seriously check the work of reorganization which is now going on with gratifying prospects of complete success. Senator Frelinghuysen has also declared himself in favor of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States declaring that no State shall have power to deprive any citizen of the right of suffrage on account of color or race. He thinks that in this way universal suffrage may be secured to the colored race in the North as it has been in the South.

Prominent Pennsylvanians are said to be canvassing the project of having the State publish in Philadelphia an enormous newspaper,—something on a scale hitherto unheard of in the world of journalism. It is to be about three times as large as any newspaper now published in this country, and is to be furnished gratuitously to every voter in the State. It is supposed that 400,000 persons can be found outside the State who will subscribe for it at $12 a year, and an income of over eight millions of dollars is expected from advertising. The annual expenses of the paper are set down at about twelve millions, and on this basis the enterprise is expected to yield a net revenue of nearly a million and a half to the State. This is certainly a very imposing programme. It has always been found much easier to establish newspapers *on paper* than in actual fact, and we presume the same thing will hold true of this Brobdignagian enterprise. The project of publishing newspapers as missionary undertakings, though still pursued in various quarters, has never been found to be very successful, either in a pecuniary sense or as a means of converting the world to any specific opinion. A newspaper is influential just in proportion as it responds to a distinct and conscious want in the reader's mind. Beyond that, it neither carries conviction nor commands attention. If Pennsylvania could suppress or exclude all other newspapers, by a protective tariff, she might force this projected journal into a fair circulation, but that she will scarcely succeed in doing.

Some of the Western papers are volunteering, for the benefit of our City, some information concerning the Nicolson pavement. The St. Louis *Republican* states that in one of the streets of that city, which is constantly traveled by carts and loaded vehicles, the pavement was laid down eight years ago, and is still in very good condition. The same paper adds that while this kind of pavement is expensive, there is not a taxpayer there who does not regard it as practically the cheapest that can be used. We hope our City authorities will give the subject a thorough investigation before they decide against this kind of pavement. We need better pavements than we have,—that is certain. As a general rule, those now used do not last eight years, and they need constant repairs. They are rough, noisy, hard for horses, and in many other ways not at all what we need. This new kind of pavement is certainly infinitely better than any other, so far as the qualities referred to are concerned. It is smooth, noiseless, easy for horses to travel on, and, according to the testimony of those cities where it is in use, quite as durable as any other kind. If the Fifth-avenue, or Madison-avenue above Madison-square, could be paved with it, we could soon decide as to its comparative merits. We need better pavements than we have now, and better than we are likely to get from the old style of stone paving.

It is pleasant to learn that a "serene smile illuminated the face" of Jeff. Davis as he marched from the steamboat wharf to his lodgings in Richmond the other day. What he found to smile at, unfortunately, we are not told. It could scarcely have been a smile of satisfaction on reviewing the history of the past six years, and especially of his own share in it. Possibly it was a smile of content that he is at last to be tried, according to the Constitution and laws of the land, and either convicted or acquitted of the crimes laid to his charge. In this matter we certainly rejoice with him, though rather on the country's account than on his;—we are heartily glad that we may hope at last to be relieved of the disgrace which the indefinite imprisonment of any man, without a trial, is calculated to inflict upon any government which professes to respect personal rights and the maxims of constitutional liberty. It is rather melancholy to think that a trial of so much moment may possibly take place before such a Judge as Underwood, who, if he knows as little of law as of everything else, would scarcely pass muster as a country justice. But perhaps we may be spared this calamity.

A man has recently been tried, convicted and fined $16, in Maine, for selling a glass of sweet cider; and this, it is said, establishes the construction of the law in that State that cider is as contraband as whisky or ale. Such legislation as this cannot fail to do far more hurt than good. Any law which brands as a crime an act which every man of common sense knows is *not* a crime tends to bring all law into disrepute, and to destroy that sentiment of respect without which no law can be stable or beneficent. In a country where all law rests on force and where no argument but the bayonet is deemed necessary for the support of law, such a system may possibly be maintained; but in a popular government law must have a moral conviction and common sense to back it up. When it becomes clear to any community that the laws they are required to obey do not rest on such a basis, that they are needless in their exactions and embody only the extreme views and caprices of extreme men, obedience to law will become a matter of convenience merely, and will cease to be regarded as a matter of duty.

The death of Henry B. Jenkins, whose name will be well remembered in the City as connected with a bank defalcation in 1865, brought about through the wiles of a "pretty waiter-girl," is an incident which, taken in connection with its circumstances, ought to compel inquiry as to the way in which prisoners are dealt with, in the Tombs and such like places, while under conviction or while waiting for trial. The unfortunate man was virtually subjected to *capital punishment* for an offence which, at the worst, called for a punishment of a far less serious nature. We are informed that during his long imprisonment of nearly two years in the Tombs, he was confined in a cell where he was not only exposed to the wintry frosts and blasts, but suffered from a variety of miseries which no human constitution could endure, and certainly not such a constitution as his. Nightly tortured and almost devoured by rats, not to speak of lesser vermin; with scanty covering and a denial of such common comforts as he required, he began to sink with nervousness and exhaustion some months ago, and finally was prostrated by the disease from which he died on Saturday last. His illness was directly traceable to his sufferings in the Tombs, and that, though his cell, we understand, was one of "the best" in the place. Jenkins, though guilty of a bad offence, and led astray by a weakness not uncommon to humanity, was a man of great good sense and very superior intellect. He bore his long imprisonment with fortitude, and always expressed the hope that he would live to atone for his errors by making good his defalcations. He even spoke of his sufferings in the grim sardonic manner which he acquired by a constant perusal of Carlyle. We consider that the way in which his death was brought about reflects great discredit upon our administration of justice. Other cases of like character ought to be prevented by a thorough examination of this one. We hope that the Grand Jury will be specially directed to make inquiry into the facts about the imprisonment of persons in this City while under conviction, or while waiting trial.

It seems that the Pharisaical Boanerges of the Newark *Courier*, who lately decreed the extinction of the Cincinnati *Commercial* as a rebel sheet, was not so far out of the way after all. He was not quite such a fool as he looked. The *Commercial* is giving unmistakable signs of its heterodox and unreliable character. In one of its recent issues it sets forth the astounding theory that although the law has put blacks and whites on the same level as to civil and political rights, it has not established an absolute equality between them in the matter of social usages and personal courtesies. It does not give every negro the absolute right to attend every private school, or go to every private tea-party without an invitation. Unless we have mistaken its views on this subject, it maintains that white people have still some little discretion as to the management of their private affairs, and may admit colored persons and others to share in them or not, as they see fit. This may not be treason under the Constitution, but it is at least "flat burglary," according to the most recent code of the most "advanced" friends of progress. We are not quite sure whether a strict construction of the Reconstruction Act would or would not authorize the employment of the army to enforce the rights of the negroes at the South to attend any schools that anybody may establish, but if not we shall doubtless have it amended.

What will the gold speculators get into a frenzy about, now that peace has been established in Europe? Prior to the war panic they had the impeachment panic; prior to that they had constant panics about the action of Congress on one thing or another; and so we might go back to the time that our own war furnished them a daily panic. We cannot imagine that the material for panics is exhausted; for if it were a large number of energetic persons in Wall and Broad streets would be thrown out of employment. It was whispered on Saturday that they already smelt danger in the Cretan revolt, which is still in furious progress; and that the Czar and Sultan would now take the places of Napoleon and Bismarck as central objects of interest. If we were not afraid of telling the news too soon, we might hint that the Czar was preparing to send an "energetic note" to the Sultan, demanding what he meant and why he meant it, and asserting that he could not be allowed to carry on in this way; also, that he was marching his troops, buying horses and looking unusually ferocious. This news ought to send gold up to 150, and make Rome howl.

The Tories in England doubtless feel at this time as though they had acquired a lease of power that would be of some duration. For Disraeli to achieve such a victory in domestic politics as he has done on the Reform question, and Stanley to make such a triumphant movement in foreign politics as he has accomplished through the London Conference, are events which any party may at any time contemplate with satisfaction. Though we know but very little of the Conference, we have heard enough to understand that the English Government played a very important part in the affair, not only as its author, but as the vindicator of the peace policy which it established. The Tories will make the most of this, and especially by way of contrast to the shilly-shally policy of Earl Russell in reference to the proposed Conference prior to the Prusso-Austrian war of last Summer. As regards this country, we are able to comfort the Tory party by saying that the present Ministry, and especially Lord Stanley, have pursued a far more open, honorable, straightforward and pacific policy than their predecessors. Lord Stanley has, during his year of power, done all that he could do to justify his repeated and earnest expressions of a desire for amicable relations with the United States.

Our latest news from Mexico throws discredit on the official information which the Mexican Minister received on the 30th of last month, that Maximilian had ingloriously decamped from Queretaro, and that his army was totally destroyed. We gave reasons for doubting the statements when they were forwarded to us. Our advices from Tampico yesterday were to the 6th inst., and from San Luis Potosi to the 27th ult., and from neither point do we get any mention of Maximilian's flight. At latest accounts Maximilian was still carrying on operations, rather desperately, it is true, but still in such a way as to embarrass the Liberals badly. Vera Cruz as well as the capital was still under imperial control, and Juarez seems to have made no progress since the fall of Puebla. It is natural that the Imperialists should continue to fight with persistent determination when there is no prospect for them but execution in case of surrender or defeat.

The first practical return of American effort in the Paris Exposition is a pleasant herald of the probability that if we do not make so imposing a show as other nations in quantity, we shall not be adjudged behindhand in quality. Of all the splendid locomotive engines placed on exhibition, the *one* American engine exhibited was decided to be most thoroughly adapted to the purposes and circumstances for which it was made. The shelter provided for those who worked the engine was one feature that provoked much discussion, and at first even unfavorable comment, and, together with the lightness and alleged unstability of some of the machinery, would perhaps have turned the decision against us. But the English member of the Committee, with generous justice and admirable tact, made it evident that the inclemencies of our climate and the necessary roughness of our roads made those two points—of elasticity in the engine and comfort for the engineer—the very excellencies which were deserving of recognition. Indeed, were the English engines as well protected as ours, there could be no such bitter complaints as were lately uttered by the drivers and stokers of the Great Eastern road. The strikes among the professional railroad engineers have extended far and wide in England. Thousands have left their employers, and while they claim that their demands of increased wages are moderate and expedient for the companies to grant, they back them up by telling stories of the killing nature of their work. One man said that on his last day he had not left his post for twenty-one and a half hours; another, during the late season of storms and floods, had been twenty-six hours on his engine, eight of which were in a furious storm of wind and rain, with no time to eat, no respite from anxiety, no refuge from exposure. The English engine is a bare, black machine, and the men are regarded as part of it. The consequent trouble they are now experiencing and the hint they have received at Paris may work out a most desirable reform.

The recent paragraph in some of the papers to the effect that the monks and nuns of Italy were in large numbers taking advantage of the late removal of celibate vows, shows that a little worldly experience will make men and women of them yet. When Cavour bravely took the first step against these vast congregations of laziness, by putting through an ordinance dissolving the legal connection between monastic tenures and the Church authority, (making the

State the only source of obtaining lawful titles to ecclesiastical property,) the public horror was so great as to be nearly speechless. When, in 1856, he followed up that blow with another, and actually had the immense revenues of two thousand monasteries turned over to the State and applied to the support of popular education, the storm of indignation burst forth. A hundred and eighty mendicant establishments were broken up, and hundreds of thousands of dollars made useful. Ever since, the Church has been thundering in vain; for when, in 1859, GARIBALDI turned over the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies to VICTOR EMMANUEL, nearly *two millions of annual monastic revenues* were likewise seized and applied to teaching the common people, who contributed them, to read—an accomplishment which but eighty-eight out of every thousand could boast. The breaking up of the whole system of monastic institutions is delayed by legal appeals on the part of the Church officials, claiming many properties as private; but that is a technical farce soon to be ended. The scattering of these *nuclei* and the mingling of the hitherto-secluded monks and nuns with the people, as people and not superior beings, will do much toward placing Italy where she ought to be, and making her better able to pay off that debt which now grows larger and presses heavily upon her reviving energies.

From every side keep coming in renewed evidences of the growing interest in the production of steel. Heretofore, while American machinery has found its way in the world by the propulsion of inventive genius, while sewing-machines, lightning-presses and various engines have by their simplicity and adaptedness gained acknowledgments of their merits abroad, yet the necessity of importing all the steel and nearly all the steel parts used in their manufacture has been one large item of expense, and one great reason of their not being able to compete with the *prices* of foreign machines. Europe has immense sums invested in steel making, which not only has a vast influence upon general mechanical interests, but is highly remunerative in itself. The increase of value by refinement of quality is perhaps more remarkable in iron than in any other metal. For instance, an iron bar worth $5 worked into horseshoes becomes worth $10 50; made into needles, it represents $355; in the shape of pen-knife blades it brings $3,285, and refined and drawn into balance-springs for watches stands for $250,000. In England particularly, these vested interests become so strong in their places that they are among the most conservative and regular centres of population and production. The town of Hants has for a hundred years been almost the only place where were manufactured those delicate steel fusee watch-chains, no thicker than a horse hair, whose strength, slenderness and flexibility have made them indispensable to the watch trade and impossible to be supplanted by any substitute yet found. The importance and profit of the steel trade is beginning to dawn upon American iron men, and at Pittsburgh, Penn., and at several places in this State—Troy, Syracuse, &c.—arrangements are in progress to establish pioneer steel works, which shall begin to make us independent of the Old World in the manufactured article, as we are vastly richer in the raw material.

The Maine lumberers, who clamored for the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty, now complain of an inconvenience which that proceeding has entailed. The only available outlet for lumber cut in the Aroostook region is by the St. John River, which flows for the most part through the Province of New-Brunswick. The Ashburton Treaty secured to this country the free transportation of lumber *via* the St. John; but the New-Brunswickers set the plain meaning of the treaty at defiance, and asserted the right to impose an export duty on American lumber shipped to the United States from the port of St. John. The tax was paid under protest by our lumberers until the enactment of reciprocity placed the matter on a more amicable footing. Now, however, the pretension is again set up by New-Brunswick, and the product of American forests, floated on a river whose free navigation is assured to us by treaty, is made to pay tribute to the treasury of a British province. The circumstance excites some feeling in Maine: the Bangor *Times* stating that the shippers "are paying the duties under protest, and have in the meantime referred the matter to our Government." The case is beset with difficulties akin to those which surround the fisheries question. The New-Brunswick export tax on lumber is as clearly an infringement of our rights as is the quibble of the Nova Scotia lawyers by which our fishermen are excluded from the most valuable fishing grounds. But how shall these difficulties be overcome? To assert our rights as against the claims of the Provinces were futile unless we are prepared from the outset for the contingency of a collision with Great Britain. For though the pretensions complained of are provincial in their origin, they have received the indorsement of the Imperial authorities, and with them must be our reckoning. To this course the only alternative is a renewal of reciprocity in a shape which shall remove causes of international complication, while untainted with the one-sidedness and injustice of the defunct arrangement. With this view the new phase of provincial government may be an advantage to us. We shall have but one Government to negotiate with, instead of the multitude of petty interests which have heretofore encumbered the reciprocity question with their irritating and conflicting claims.

One of the foremost divines in the Congregational denomination, Rev. Dr. HOPKINS, said in his anniversary speech, on Thursday, that our fathers (the Puritans) carried the principle of personal independence so far as to "contend that they would have nothing whatever imposed on them by authority, not even an article of dress." "Their principle was the right principle," he exclaimed, "and it is the principle which we adopt to-day." We hope we do not misunderstand this distinguished son of the Puritans, and expositor of Puritanism. We wish he had made the application of his principle to some of the social questions that agitate the community at the present day.

AMUSEMENTS.

Concerts of the Week.

Besides the Orpheonist Festival at the Academy of Music, a couple of "pupils' concerts" at Irving Hall, and a "first grand" by one who had not been very long performing in public, were the musical enterprises of the week past. Each occasion, doubtless, was freighted with satisfaction for the givers and participants; but that there was as much reason for self-congratulation on the part of the several audiences we must doubt. It is not amusing to write the history of disappointment, but bad, not less than good, weather must be registered. The occurrence of Mr. JEROME HOPKINS' second Orpheonist Festival was an example of energy and perseverance on the part of that gentleman, but not of much else. The first glance afforded by the rising of the curtain on his two hundred juvenile cherubs in aprons and caps was a most enjoyable spectacle, but that pleasure was qualified, however, when the entire number piped forth in their childish treble, HANDEL's mighty chorus and WAGNER's Pilgrims' Chant from "Tannhauser." It is being quite mild to say that these exhibitions of the Orpheonists (however worthy in intention) are altogether premature. Miss BEEBE, an entirely unemotional, although moderately good, soprano, and Mr. J. A. DAWSON (a pianist of promise) assisted Mr. HOPKINS. The pupils of Sig. MAURORCCHI gave that popular master, who has the privilege of naming ADELINA PATTI as one of the triumphs of his school, a complimentary concert on Sunday evening. Many young ladies and gentlemen of society, who were heard at Dr. WARD's theatre, and at some of the private residences during the past Winter, at the Southern Relief entertainments, sung on this occasion. A leading voice, in its power to please, was that of Miss MERRIFIELD, who, in the cavatina from "Trovatore," furnished evidence of good capacity and delicate taste. A little daughter of Sig. MAURORCCHI made her *début* as a pianist, playing a caprice from MENDELSSOHN and GOTTSCHALK's "March de Nuit," with much skill and a good mimicry of feeling. The routine and mechanism apparent at most "pupils' concerts," was less prominent than is customary on this occasion. Sig. BARILI gave his annual complimentary concert on Thursday, at which some of his own pupils, other amateur talent and some professionals were heard in a programme, which, containing fourteen numbers in all, offered five of Sig. BARILI's own compositions; these were, "A Grand Scene—The Arabs in the Desert," sung by A. E. VALENTINE, who was "uncommon stiff, to be sure," as The Chicken said of Mr. Somebody;) a sacred song of quiet spirit, called "The Mother's Prayer," sung by Miss ALLEN; "A Venetian Serenade;" a song, "The Cloudlet"—the petition of a girl for her dead lover—to a pretty melody, which Miss HARVEY, one of Sig. BARILI's pupils, rendered with appreciable feeling; and the comic quartet (previously heard in public) from BARILA's opera, "Una Noche en Sevilla." These pieces are to be published in album shape, we believe, with some forty others of BARILI's composition. Mrs. FOX (Miss MARY GALLEE, of concert distinction,) gave her "first grand" (fascinating and fatal term, denoting conventionality of overpowering kind) on Wednesday. Mrs. FOX's pure tones and natural expression were more remarked in the song "Thou Everywhere" than in any of the operatic pieces which she sung. Mr. SIMPSON also gave delight in one of those English ballads which he sings so much better than anything else.

Miscellaneous Dramatic Matters.

The pocket of the New-York public must be pretty well "dogs-eared"—as Mr. BOUCICAULT describes the condition—by its use during the past Winter on behalf of charity; for our play-goers do not belong to that class mentioned by SIDNEY SMITH: "Ready enough to do the good Samaritan without the oil and twopence." Yet it is to be hoped that the three appeals to their generosity which are to be made this week, through Mme. RISTORI, will not go unheeded. All are particularly worthy of liberal response, and moreover the performances will be surpassingly interesting. For the benefit of the American Dramatic Fund, which is to take place at the French Theatre on Wednesday afternoon, "Mary Stuart" will be played for the last time in New-York, and on the same evening that tragedy will receive its final representation in Brooklyn, for the benefit of the Italian schools of New-York. On Thursday "Macbeth" will be acted at the French Theatre for the last time in this country, by Mme. RISTORI, for the benefit of the Southern Relief Fund. We recur to the Dramatic Fund Benefit to interest the public in that charity. There may be some whose generosity would be more stirred, and their hearts more moved, if they knew of the hard battles the actor and actress have to fight—not their mimic battles upon the stage, "with four or five ragged foils, most ill-disposed in brawl ridiculous," but the real, hard battles of brave though sometimes sinking hearts against the wants and the disappointments of a calling whose prizes are so few and whose blanks are so many.

Mme. RISTORI, by offering so spontaneously her services for the charities already named, must make an impression upon the community quite as distinguishing as that which her dramatic performances have done. Just now, when the great *tragedienne* is about to leave the country, after playing here the most extraordinary engagements fulfilled by any artist, native or foreign, it may not be uninteresting to recall some of the noteworthy incidents of her tour. Mme. RISTORI arrived in New-York on the 10th of September, 1866, bound by contract with Mr. GRAU to give one hundred and twenty representations, during a period of eight months, in the United States and Havana. She made her *début* in New-York on Sept. 20 as *Medea*, and fixed from that inaugural performance her future brilliant career in the country. On next Friday Mme. RISTORI will close this memorable visit, appearing as *Medea* in her one hundred and seventieth representation in the United States alone, and within two days of the appointed eight months. Thirty cities have been visited, eighteen thousand miles of traveling has been endured, and twelve dramatic works have been produced. New-York has been favored with 52 performances, Brooklyn 11, Boston 12, Philadelphia 10, Chicago 19, New-Orleans 18, Washington, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville 5 each, Memphis 4, and the rest have had one and two representations. The favorite plays have been "Elizabeth," which has received 52 performances, and "Mary Stuart," which has had 49. New-Orleans is the only city that has witnessed a drama ("Myrrha,") which New-York was not permitted to see. The gross receipts of the 370 performances it is estimated will have reached, by next Friday evening, the sum of $430,000. The management (under Mr. GRAU) which has produced these pleasing results, was most colossal, and yet most quiet, harmonious, straightforward and unobtrusive. The best evidence of Mr. GRAU's tact is to be discovered in the fact that he has given in addition to the one hundred and twenty performances originally contracted for, fifty more within the given time—without calling upon the Havanaese, upon whose "superior appreciation" so much had been reckoned. Mme. RISTORI was wealthy before she came to this country, but the fortune she has acquired here is such, we are informed, that she intends to retire from the stage altogether (after the three appearances she is under contract to give in Paris, and a few of farewell in her own country, and to enjoy with her interesting family the charms of social life.

The Panorama of the Pilgrim's Progress, now on exhibition at Union Hall, is unquestionably one of the most creditable works of art we have had in this Metropolis for many a day. It tells the story of BUNYAN's grand old religious epic with an impressiveness which can only be created by the genius of such artists as CHURCH, CROPSEY, HUNTINGTON, DARLEY, KYLE, DUGGAN and MAY, all of whom have lovingly contributed to it. While the panorama is in motion the leading incidents of the book, which it so admirably illustrates, are recited by the proprietor, Mr. ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, so that the entertainment is one that may be said to include a lecture as well as a spectacle. Some of the scenes are of surpassing beauty—such as the "River of the Waters of Life," the "Delectable Mountains," "Mercy Fainting at the Wicket Gate" and the entrance to "The Valley of the Shadow of Death." It is a sad reflection upon the intelligence of many persons, that they have heard of BUNYAN's great work for the first time only since this panorama came among us. A few evenings since, a group of persons were among the audience, intently studying the successive scenes. One of them, the mentor of the group, while pointing out to his companions the meaning of this and that character upon the canvas, laboring the while under the impression that the panorama was owned by a person named JOHN BUNYAN, and that the story it told was not the progress of *Christian* to the "Celestial City," but the Pilgrim Fathers, who landed at Plymouth Rock from the *Mayflower*, in the Colony of Massachusetts! We have no doubt, that when their eyes rested upon the "Celestial City" they must have concluded that they were gazing on the Hub of the Universe! If only for the sake of promoting the cause of popular education, therefore, it is to be hoped that Mr. GREENWOOD's magnificent painting will be permitted to remain in the City—at least for a few months. The Sunday-schools, the anniversary folk, and the members of churches ought to hold it a religious duty to go and see it. It will do them good.

Mr. R. J. MCMILLAN, a gentleman well known upon the New-York Press, will deliver a lecture this evening, at Sawyer's Rooms, Brooklyn, upon "Dramatic Scenes in Metropolitan Life." The lecturer and the subject should command a good house.

Another Yacht Race.

The yachting prospects for the current season are more than ordinarily good. The New-York and Brooklyn Clubs, through the enterprise of individual members, give evidence of extraordinary vitality, and the number of new yachts added to the list owned in this vicinity, affords a fair inference of increased general interest in the sport. We have already mentioned that a sweepstake will be made on Thursday, the 11th of June, from the lightship at Sandy Hook to Cape May and back. The race is open to the yachts of the New-York Club and to yachts belonging to English clubs; the prize is a tea service of solid silver, the winner to give a dinner to all the contestants. The yachts *Dauntless, Fleetwing, Fleur de Lis, Calypso, Phantom, Widgeon, Sylvie, Rambler, Idler* and *Alarm*, are already entered, and several others are preparing to follow suit. The most prominent among our local yachtsmen, Commodore STEBBINS, Mr. BENNETT, Jr., Mr. OSGOOD, Mr. DURANT and others will participate in the race, and a spirited contest is anticipated.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

The unpleasant weather of the past week has been a serious drawback to the enjoyment of field sports. Although it is quite early in the season yet, quite a number of important matches are on the *tapis*, and to judge from the feeling among our leading ball players, all are eager for the coming fray. This was very evident at Irvington last Tuesday, on which occasion the excitement was at fever heat, and reminded the spectators very much of what is seldom seen except at championship matches. The match of Thursday next is all the talk in base ball circles, and if the weather is fine a large crowd will be in attendance.

EXCELSIOR VS. INDEPENDENT.

An interesting match between the junior nine of the Excelsior Club, and the second nine of the Independent Club, was played at Bedford on Saturday, with the following result:

EXCELSIOR.	Outs.	Runs.	INDEPENDENT.	Outs.	Runs.
Hall, 1st b.	2	4	Bailey, 2d b.	5	0
Jackson, c. f.	3	3	Noyes, r. f.	4	0
Anderson, l. f.	2	5	Ketcham, c.	3	1
Chauncey, c.	3	5	Bruges, c. f.	3	1
Cummings, p.	2	5	"George," p.	1	3
Moody, r. f.	3	3	Weber, 3d b.	4	1
Miller, 2d b.	4	1	Brown, 1st b.	3	0
Henderson 3d b.	6	1	Barney, l. f.	2	1
Booth, s. s.	2	4	Stevens, s. s.	2	0
Total	27	31	Total	27	7

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Excelsior	0	2	3	0	6	4	1	1	14	—31
Independent	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	— 7

Umpire—Mr. LEWIS, of the Star Club.
Scorers—Messrs. DEWAL and HARTSHORNE.
Time of Game—One hour and forty-five minutes.
Fly-catches—Excelsior, 13; Independent, 4.
Out on Fouls—Excelsior, 5 times; Independent, 9 times.

UNION VS. ATLANTA.

The celebrated Union Club will play its first match on Saturday next at Morrisania. The Atlanta Club of Tremont will meet the Unions on that day, and an interesting game will be the result. WATERMAN, of the Mutuals, has joined the Unions, but will not play till June.

Quoits.

This season promises to be the most important in the history of Quoits in this country. The grand matches to be played for a gold medal at Jones' Wood during the international tournament of the Caledonian Club next month, and the great probability of a champion match between the Scotch player, WALKINSHAW, the champion of England and Scotland, and WM. HODGSON, the champion of America, are exciting considerable comment.

A grand tournament will take place to-day, upon the new grounds of JAMES MCLAREN, Caledonia House, Clay-street, Newark. The leading players of New-York, Brooklyn, East New-York, Staten Island, Jersey City and Paterson will enter the lists. In a few weeks trials of skill will also take place between New-York and New-Jersey, New-York and Brooklyn and Brooklyn and New-Jersey, and a number of others are spoken of.

Fires Yesterday.

At 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the junk-shop of MARTIN REYNOLDS, at No. 22 Clark-street. Damage, $25. Origin unknown.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred among some bales of hay lying on the dock foot of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, North River. The hay was all destroyed; damage, $75. Mr. DUTCHER, of Bull's Head, was the owner.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

RIFLING A TRUNK.

MARY BUTLER was arrested yesterday by Officer SMITH, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, on a charge of stealing a valuable shawl from BRIDGET MORAN, of No. 53 Greenwich-street. The shawl had been left in a trunk in the owner's room. No other person had access to the apartment, and the prisoner had been seen at the trunk, after which she left the house. The accused was committed for trial.

EXCISE CASE.

ELIZA NEWELL, of No. 103½ Cherry-street, was arraigned before the magistrate on a charge of exposing liquor for sale on the Sabbath, in violation of the Excise Law. She was allowed to go on her own recognizances.

A TEA THIEF.

On Saturday evening, while all the clerks in Mr. JOHN H. DORSCHE's tea and coffee store, No. 592 Grand-street, were busy with customers, two young men were seen by a passer-by to pick up a chest of tea worth $42, with which they attempted to run away. Upon being pursued they dropped their booty, and one of them escaped, but his confederate, whose name was subsequently ascertained to be JOHN HOFFMAN, was soon overtaken and arrested. The accused was held for trial in default of the necessary bail.

A QUARREL BETWEEN PARTNERS.

EMILE KUBELY and LOUIS P. GRIFFITHS, partners in the dry-goods business, at No. 52 Leonard-street, yesterday appeared in Court, the former as complainant against the latter for assault and battery, which is alleged to have been committed on Saturday afternoon. It appears by Mr. KUBELY's statement that a serious difference arose between him and his business associate relative to some large transactions made that day, when angry words were succeeded by blows, which the complainant says were first delivered by GRIFFITHS. The accused demanded an examination, which was granted, and after listening to a lengthy investigation, the magistrate took the papers and reserved his decision. Meanwhile Mr. GRIFFITHS is at liberty under $500 bail.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.

JOHN MOODY, of No. 384 Fourth-street, complained against PATRICK KEENAN for driving a lame horse through the street on Saturday afternoon. The accused was bailed in the sum of $300 to answer at Special Sessions.

EXCISE.

Only one individual, viz.: PETER COLBURGER, of No. 21 Rivington-street, was arraigned for alleged violation of the Excise Law. The prisoner was admitted to bail in the sum of $100 to answer.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE EXCISE LAW AND SUNDAY ARRESTS.—Owing to the new Excise Law going into force in Jersey City yesterday for the first time, the tide of Sunday set in strongly for Westchester County, and the cars were overburdened with passengers. During yesterday there were forty-six arrests made in New-York, of which eighteen were for intoxication, eighteen for disorderly conduct, and ten for violation of the Excise Law. In Brooklyn there were seven arrests—five being for intoxication, one for disorderly conduct and one for violation of the Excise Law. Aggregate number of arrests fifty-three.

CASUALTIES.—PETER GENLEY, laborer, was run over by the Hudson River Railroad cars, at Rhinebeck, on Saturday, having two fingers cut off and his forearm lacerated. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where the arm was amputated.... JOHN MCKENNA, of No. 70 Mangin-street, was run over by car No. 68, of the Belt road, on the corner of Mangin and Rivington streets, being severely injured.... Mrs. MATILDA SMITH, just arrived from Boston, was run over by a dirt cart as she was crossing Broadway, near Fulton, sustaining severe injuries on the chest. She was taken to the Boston boat at her own request.

LAUNCH OF THE STEAMER CAMBRIDGE.—A new steamer called the *Cambridge*, built for SANFORD's Independent Line, and intended to run between Boston and Bangor, was launched from the yard of Messrs. JOHN ENGLIS & SON on Saturday. The steamer is 250 feet in length, 36 feet 8 inches in breadth, and has a depth of hold of 12 feet 9 inches. She has accommodations for 470 passengers. She is very strongly built, and is altogether a fine specimen of naval architecture.

CITY CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.—Mr. HUGH SMITH has been appointed Deputy City Chamberlain.

The Metropolitan Insurance Company.

The widespread and continued losses by fire which have tried all our insurance companies so severely during the last two years have, as is well known, fallen with peculiar and disastrous effect upon the Metropolitan, one of our oldest and staunchest companies. This special misfortune is to be attributed mainly to the fact that the Company increased its capital and its agency business together at the very time the storm of fire was breaking upon the country. That storm no human wisdom could foresee. It arose from the sudden stoppage of the war, and the consequent failure of many ventures which had been undertaken in the expectation of a longer struggle and different termination of it. The demoralization which followed was deep and widespread, and it fell with crushing weight on the insurance companies which had insured in flush times, and were called on to pay when values had shrunk and hopeful enterprises had proved failures.

The Metropolitan suffered so heavily that it has reorganized under the new law with its old capital of $300,000. Never having protested nor delayed the settlement of a fair loss, nor failed for a moment to meet all its engagements, it deserves and will have and enjoy all its usual credit and standing, and is as good to-day for its obligations as any company in the country. Previous to last Fall it received more premiums on the Island of Manhattan (nearly two to one) than any other company, and inasmuch as it proposes now to confine its business almost entirely to the City and vicinity, we feel safe in predicting that the Metropolitan will maintain the rank it has always held, amid the good wishes of all its brethren in the business.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

MARIE ESCUDIER, editor of *La France Musicale*, in that journal of April 21, defines what are considered at the Exposition "*The American Pianos.*"

"We acknowledge, without prevarication, that we had not the least expectation of finding among Americans such perfection in the mechanism and general structure of the piano. It is peculiar that, according to information obtained from the best sources, the Messrs. CHICKERING have borrowed nothing, in the direction of their vast establishment, neither from the English, the French, nor the Germans, nor any European nation. Their house is essentially American, managed by the Messrs. CHICKERING themselves, their workmen are all Americans, and the machines they use are of American invention. In this point of view they have no rival in the Exposition; for, if there are other instruments in the United States section, we know, in the most certain way, that their origin is essentially European."

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 26) East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

The Mother's Remedy

For all diseases with which children are afflicted is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and during the process of teething it gives rest and health to the child, and carries it safely through the critical period. Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Why is Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" like the Star-Spangled Banner? Because as a *standard* article it has no rival on American soil.

If a lover wishes his suit to find favor with his charmer, let him perfume it with Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus"

Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., are speedily relieved, and if taken in time, permanently cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. You will find in it also a certain remedy for coughs and colds. Sold everywhere.

No Article in the World Has Had So extensive a sale as DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. They first sold because they were said to be good. They now sell because they are known to be good. They have stood the test of time, of weak imitators, and of unprincipled counterfeiters. The reason is plain. The formula is published around each bottle, and they are always made up to the original standard. They are used in all the government hospitals, recommended by physicians, and are known to always produce an immediate beneficial effect. For clergymen, merchants, lawyers, females, and persons of sedentary habits, they are wonderful. They create a healthy appetite; they cure Dyspepsia, Headache, Liver Complaint, and Constipation; they purify, strengthen, and invigorate; they make the weak strong, and the melancholy brilliant. No person who feels faint, weak, languid, depressed, unable to sleep, to eat, labor, or to enjoy society, can afford to be without this agreeable and certain tonic. They are sold everywhere.

Hull's Family Washing Soap.

Free from adulteration. 32 Park-row. Sold everywhere.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff, for Diseases of the head and throat. Sold by all druggists.

Special Notice.

Particular attention is requested to our extensive variety of patterns of solid silver FORKS, SPOONS and KNIVES, at prices which will repay the examination of the closest buyers.

STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st., New-York.

Sterling Silverware.

A full assortment of all kinds at very attractive prices. Special attention is requested to the *variety, quality* and *price* of our solid spoons and forks.

HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway, New-York.

Peter Cooper's Gelatine

makes delicious JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c. with great ease. Directions for use with the packages. For sale by grocers and druggists. Depot, No. 17 Burling-slip, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Moth and Freckles.

For brown discolorations, called Moth and Freckles, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared by Dr. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st. Sold by all druggists.

Curtains, a Specialty at

KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

Lace Curtains and Nottingham from auction, at less than gold cost, at wholesale or retail.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Brocatel, Terry, Reps, &c.,

For CURTAINS AND FURNITURE, NEW QUALITIES.
UPHOLSTERERS SUPPLIED at KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

Lace Curtains.

New Spring Styles now ready.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Ladies who desire to "witch the world" with noble horsemanship must adorn their beautiful heads with one or other of the many new styles of riding hats for the Park and the road. Now ready at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

A. x. a. x. a. x. a. x. a. x. a. x. a. Gent's Patent Leather Gaiters $5 per pair. LORIN BROOKS & SONS, No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st. Established 1829.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence Sewing-Machines.

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-MACHINE and Button-hole Machine, 625 B'way.

MARRIED.

HOTCHKISS—HEACOCK.—In Gloversville, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. R. A. Avery, assisted by Rev. J. A. Priest, FRED. E. HOTCHKISS, of New-Haven, Conn., to MAY LOUISE, daughter of W. J. Heacock. No cards.

DIED.

EYLAND.—At Succasunna, N. J., on Friday, May 10, of scarlet fever, EUGENE KEELER, youngest child of Serena M. and George C. Eyland, aged 1 year and 9 months.

CAMPBELL.—At Washington, D. C., on Friday evening, May 10, THOMAS FITZGERALD CAMPBELL, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, Mr. John Boyd, and of his brothers, Dr. N. L. and Wm. Campbell, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Varick-st., without further invitation.

FINN.—On Saturday, May 11, Mrs. ALICIA FINN, after a long and severe illness.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the congregation of the Church of the Holy Martyrs, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church, No. 39 Forsyth-st., on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

GROOM.—On Saturday night, May 11, of fever, ELBERT E., Jr., only son of Elbert E. and Kate M. Groom, aged 2 years, 8 months and 7 days.

The funeral services will take place on Tuesday next, May 14, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 41 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn, W. D. The attendance of relatives and friends is respectfully invited.

☞ Schenectady and Saratoga papers please copy.

HARPER.—At No. 187 Court-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 12, MARY, wife of James Harper, in the 74th year of her age.

JACKSON.—In Lucknow, India, March 21, 1867, MARTHA W., wife of Rev. Henry Jackson, and daughter of Rev. David Terry, of this City.

KING.—Suddenly, on Saturday, May 11, W. A. KING, organist.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 1 East 29th-st., on Tuesday, May 14, at 9½ A. M.

MAILLER.—On Sunday, May 12, Mrs. ELIZA MAILLER, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her son, W. W. Mailler, No. 154 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh.

MARTINE.—At White Plains, on Friday, May 10, ALFRED, youngest child of Stephen A. and Sarah A. Martine, in the 6th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, White Plains, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock. Cars leave Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st., at 10:30 A. M.

MASON.—In Brooklyn, L. I., Wednesday, May 8, after a short illness, Mrs. JANE D. MASON.

NICHOLS.—In this City, on Sunday, May 12, Mrs. SARAH H. NICHOLS, widow of the late Capt. Thomas Nichols, U. S. N., aged 69 years and 8 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SEE.—At Tarrytown, Saturday, May 11, ELIZA ANN SEE, wife of Wm. See.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the First R. D. Church, on Monday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SPENCE.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday morning, May 12, EUGENIA, wife of Gasen Spence, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the First Methodist Protestant Church, Hill-st., near Broad, Newark, N. J., without further notice. Interment Bloomfield Cemetery.

SMITH.—On Friday, May 10, at Sharon, Conn., in the 78th year of her age, Mrs. HELEN LIVINGSTON SMITH, daughter of the late Gilbert R. Livingston, Esq., of Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y., and widow of the late William Mather Smith, Esq., of Sharon.

VON BRETTON.—In this City, on Saturday, May 11, at No. 26 East 35th-st., JUDITH, widow of Baron John Von Bretton, of St. Thomas, W. I., in the 89th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken on Monday, the 13th inst., to Norwalk, Conn., for interment.

WATSON.—On Sunday, May 12, MARY, eldest daughter of Charles Watson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her cousin, Mrs. C. Davidson, No. 119 West 16th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WICKENS.—On Saturday, May 11, STEPHEN B. WICKENS, in the 57th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in the 30th-st. M. E. Church.

WILLETT.—On Sunday, May 12, MARGARET, widow of Col. Marinus Willett, aged 93 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 297 Delancey-st., on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 4 P. M.

YOUNG.—On Saturday, May 11, at his late residence in this City, after a severe illness, WILLIAM W. YOUNG, (formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, and eldest son of Philip Young, deceased,) aged 51 years, 6 months and 8 days.

Funeral services this day at St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner 22d-st. and 4th-av., at 2 o'clock P. M., by Rev. Dr. McClintock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Chartered by Congress, and having five Government Directors appointed by the President of the United States, offer their

FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR BONDS,
BEARING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY IN GOLD.

For sale through the
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST.,
MESSRS. CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 51 WALL-ST.,
and
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS, NO. 33 WALL-ST.
In the City of New-York,

at NINETY PER CENT. of their par value, with Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the RAILROAD AND EQUIPMENT OF SIXTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE, much less than one-half the cost of the Road. THREE HUNDRED AND FIVE MILES have been completed in the most substantial manner, and fully equipped with rolling stock, locomotives, machine and car shops, engine houses and station buildings, built mostly of brick and has been

APPROVED AND ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

after an examination and report by the Government Commissioners, and is now in successful operation.

The Company has on hand iron, ties and all other material sufficient to complete the road to the Rocky Mountains—a distance from Omaha of 517 miles—by the 1st of September, the time pledged for its completion by the contractor. TWELVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED (12,500) ACRES OF LAND PER MILE are granted to the Company by the Government in addition to the subsidy of SIXTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS FOR EACH MILE OF ROAD AS COMPLETED. The Chicago and Northwesten Railroad, now completed, connects with this road at Omaha, and is doing a large business in passengers and freight.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Companies expect to extend connecting links of road to Omaha during the next year, so that four Trunk Railroads from the East will soon greatly contribute to the business of this Road, and the Central Pacific being constructed with great energy from California to meet this Great National Railroad across the Continent in 1870 insure for it all the business, both passenger and freight, it can possibly accommodate. The interest on these Bonds being payable in gold, and the issue so small per mile, there can be no question as to their safety, and the Company has no hesitation in recommending them to the public. Arrangements are being made with the National Banks generally throughout the country for the accommodation of investors in these Bonds.

Hon. E. D. MORGAN and Hon. OAKES AMES, Trustees.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

A SUPERB ASSORTMENT
at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, of
CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES,
SOLID SILVER (STERLING and COIN) FINE PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES, JARDINIERES and FANCY GOODS, FRENCH CHINA, GLASSWARE and IMPERIAL STONEWARE.
MIRRORS and CORNICES made to order.

Parties about furnishing, either in CITY or COUNTRY, will find EVERYTHING they may need in the above line of goods, and at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

FURNITURE
OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES, IN ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAPLE,
Retailing at manufacturer's prices,
AT F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.
All goods warranted.

TO OCEAN TRAVELERS.
DR. B. P. WILSON'S
CURE FOR SEA-SICKNESS.
Sold wholesale and retail by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

WALRAVEN
OFFERS
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
WINDOW SHADES,
AND LINENS.
In qualities unsurpassed and Prices undeniably low. No. 686 Broadway, New-York.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, NEW styles, of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

OVINGTON BROTHERS
Offer an elegant assortment of White and Decorated DINNER, TEA and TOILET SETS; also, VASES, BRONZES, FRENCH CLOCKS, &c., &c., at extremely low prices.
Nos. 236, 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Universally approved. It works like magic.
PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT.
Bad smells, noxious gases, putrefaction, infection cannot exist where it is used. It is cheap, durable, and acts instantaneously. AGENCY, NO. 4 DEY-ST.

ATHENS ROUTE.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 13, the PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND, will leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Watts-st., at 8 o'clock P. M. every day. Saturdays excepted, taking passengers for ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, and intermediate points on NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD and RENSSELAER and SARATOGA RAILROAD North, via ATHENS and SCHENECTADY. Through EXPRESS trains connect at ATHENS with this line. Meals served on board. FREIGHT SHIPPED BY THIS LINE goes through to destination without breaking bulk. Through tickets for sale and baggage checked on dock.
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1867.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.
OLD EYES MADE NEW
easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st., New-York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense." Book 400 pages, $1 50, sent by mail, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LADIES' SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSOCIATION is in great need of money. Their letters from the South inform the Association that the distress for food in many parts of that country is very great. The ladies have, through their correspondence, very ample means of judging of this distress, and they have labored hard to relieve it. Through the Winter they have given many entertainments, more or less successful, and have gone through the disagreeable task of private begging. They now feel that they must appeal to the public to help them in donations of money. They respectfully ask attention to a few extracts from their correspondents given below, which, if time and space afforded, could be multiplied to hundreds, and also to the list of clergymen who have been the judicious and conscientious almoners of all funds intrusted to the Association, and for whose laborious efforts in its service too much praise or gratitude cannot be bestowed.

A handful of devoted women cannot feed a million of starving people, even with all the enthusiasm and industry so noble a cause calls forth. Starvation is upon the people of the South! The apathy which follows disappointment has settled upon them, the loss of negro labor has prevented their sowing and reaping, as we have done in the prosperous and successful North; therefore, they have not and cannot have proper food for a long time to come. The hand of God has been heavy on them, in alternate drought and floods, injuring every species of growth. Let us be generous! One flag floats from every fort, North and South. The Government is reëstablished! If they were mistaken, how bitterly have they been punished. Do we want them to starve? Is that the way to treat a fallen foe? Is that the way to bring back wandering children to the fold? The Ladies' Association have an office for the Summer at No. 328 Fourth-avenue, where donations of food, clothing and money will be greatfully received, acknowledged and promptly sent to the South. They urgently ask the formation of Auxiliary Societies in the neighboring towns and villages. Any information respecting such societies and their relation to the main head can be obtained from Mrs. J. J. Roosevelt, No. 836 Broadway.

With the conviction that they are acting on the sacred command "If your enemy thirst give him drink." The ladies appeal to all that large class who have not forgiven the South, to that smaller moiety who would erase the word "foe" from our national records, and who would bury this unhappy family quarrel forever out of sight, and seek to make this glorious Union what it was, we urgently appeal for aid at this time. We deem it hardly necessary to say one word to those who have sympathized with the South throughout; now is the time for them to show that sympathy indeed.

The ladies have, by their united work, gained $58,000. This they have sent broadcast over the South, and they earnestly entreat the public to aid them in continuing to feed the pallid women and starving children, innocent victims of a great political mistake.

Donations may be sent to
Mrs. J. J. ROOSEVELT,
Mrs. JOHN SHERWOOD,
Mrs. EDWARD COOPER,
Mrs. S. L. M. BARLOW,
Mrs. J. C. FREMONT,
Mrs. WM. T. COLEMAN,
Mrs. D. D. FIELD, and other members of the Executive Committee.

Below is a list of clergymen in the South, to whom, as Agents of the New-York Ladies' Southern Relief Association, funds to the amount stated have been sent to this date, to be used in relieving the wants of the poor.

The system of distribution adopted has been to obtain the names of well-known clergymen in the destitute districts, and for the Treasurer of the Association to draw his checks on his bank in New-York for an amount designated by the Disbursing Committee, payable in the name of and only to the order of the clergyman who was to distribute the fund, and these checks were sent by mail to the persons named therein. Receipts and accounts have come to hand from nearly all of these gentlemen, and they have promptly and faithfully discharged the trust.

This statement does not include the money expended in New-York for the purchase and shipment of corn by the Committee appointed for that purpose; that will appear in the final account to the members of the Association.

Through Rev. H. C. Alexander, Charlotte County, Va.	$100 00
Through Rev. A. Brown, Lynchburgh, Va.	125 00
Through Rev. John Cole, Culpepper Court-house, Va.	50 00
Through Rev. Grayson Dashiel, Richmond, Va.	300 00
Through Rev. R. Dabney, Prince Edward County, Va.	280 00
Through Bishop Early, Lynchburgh, Va.	1,020 00
Through Rev. W. Fletcher, Richmond, Va.	100 00
Through Rev. Thos. W. Gilmer, Fredericksburgh, Va.	350 00
Through Rev. J. Grahame, Winchester, Va.	50 00
Through Rev. T. A. Hoyt, for Va.	100 00
Through Rev. T. Herndon, Warren County, Va.	100 00
Through Bishop Jonns, Theo. Seminary, Va.	430 00
Through Rev. Jos. Jones, Millwood, Va.	100 00
Through Rev. J. B. Jeter, Richmond, Va.	385 00
Through Rev. W. C. Meredith, Winchester, Va.	50 00
Through Rev. E. C. Murdaugh, Surry Co., Va.	100 00
Through Rev. C. Minnegerode, Richmond, Va.	100 00
Through Rev. Mr. Maury, Fredericksburgh, Va.	100 00
Through Bishop McGill, Richmond, Va.	920 00
Through Rev. R. McMurran, Culpepper C. H., Va.	100 00
Through Rev. G. V. Moore, Richmond, Va.	25 00
Through Rev. G. N. Norton, Alexandria, Va.	200 00
Through Rev. J. Peterkin, Richmond, Va.	100 00
Through Rev. T. C. Tebbs, Fredericksburg, Va.	100 00
Through Rev. T. S. Rumney, for Va.	100 00
Through Bishop Whelan, Wheeling, Va.	100 00
Through Rev. J. H. Plunkett, Portsmouth, Va.	25 00
Through Rev. E. H. Rutherford, Petersburgh, Va.	425 00
Through Rev. B. M. Smith, Prince Edward Co., Va.	250 00
Through Rev. Charles Reid, Richmond, Va.	100 00
Through Rev. J. B. Taylor, Richmond, Va.	100 00
Through Rev. R. Ryland, Richmond, Va.	100 00
Through Bishop Atkinson, Wilmington, N. C.	400 00
Through Rev. George B. Wetmore, Salisbury, N. C.	385 00
Through Rev. S. C. Roberts, Morganton, N. C.	100 00
Through Rev. T. M. Jones, Lewisburgh, N. C.	100 00
Through Rev. Jarvis Buxton, Asheville, N. C.	100 00
Through Rev. C. T. Bland, Wadesboro, N. C.	200 00
Through Rev. J. C. Huske, Fayetteville, N. C.	100 00
Through Rev. Mr. Drayton, Henderson Co., N.C.	300 00
Through Rev. D. H. Hill, Charlotte, N. C.	100 00
Through Rev. W. S. Lacy, Raleigh, N. C.	100 00
Through Rev. A. W. Miller, Charlotte, N. C.	500 00
Through Rev. Dr. Morrison, Charlotte, N. C.	200 00
Through Rev. W. C. Powers, Charlotte, N. C.	100 00
Through Rev. J. J. Pratner, Mecklenburgh Co., N. C.	100 00
Through Rev. Mr. Barringer, Greensboro, N. C.	100 00
Through Rev. P. M. Bowman, Morganton, N. C.	100 00
Through Rev. T. E. Skinner, Raleigh, N. C.	560 00
Through Rev. Mr. Young, Wilmington, N. C.	200 00
Through Rev. P. Shand, Columbia, S. C.	100 00
Through Rev. Thos. Smyth, Charleston, S. C.	700 00
Through Rev. C. R. Gadsden, Charleston, S. C.	100 00
Through Rev. W. G. Woodfin, P. afield, S. C.	100 00
Through Rev. Douglas Harrison, Liberty Hill, S. C.	50 00
Through Rev. Hugh McLees, Pendleton, S. C.	50 00
Through Bishop T. F. Davis, Camden, S. C.	1,066 68
Through Rev. B. B. Sams, Barnwell C. H., S. C.	200 00
Through Rev S. Mellichampe, Orangeburgh, S.C.	300 00
Through Rev. E. E. Billinger, Walterton, S. C.	100 00
Through Rev. W. Crider, Lancaster C. H., S. C.	200 00
Through Rev. J. N. Craig, Lancaster C. H., S. C.	200 00
Through Rev. R. Harper, Cheraw, S. C.	200 00
Through Rev. C. Hanchel, Charleston, S. C.	132 25
Through Rev. T. S. Arthur, Greenville, S. C.	100 00
Through Rev. J. Cornish, Aiken, S. C.	200 00
Through Rev. W. P. DuBose, Winsboro, S. C.	100 00
Through Rev. Dr. Turner, Abbeville, S. C.	100 00
Through Rev. O. A. Darley, Unionville, S. C.	100 00
Through Rev. D. C. Rollok, Cheraw, S. C.	100 00
Through Bishop P. N. Lynch, Charleston, S. C.	2,000 00
Through Rev. J. B. Adger, Columbia, S. C.	1,325 00
Through Rev. J. L. Girardeau, Charleston, S. C.	700 00
Through Rev. W. S. Plumer, Columbia, S. C.	800 00
Through Rev. D. J. Simmonds, Columbia, S. C.	200 00
Through Rev. C. Thomason, Camden, S. C.	100 00
Through Rev. W. Carson, Lexington C. H., S. C.	100 00
Through Rev. J. S. Reynolds, Columbia, S. C.	100 00
Through Rev. A. K. Durham, Doko, S. C.	100 00
Through Rev. James Furman, Greenville, S. C.	100 00
Through Rev. J. O. B. Dorgon, Darlington, S. C.	200 00
Through Rev. W. C. Dana, Charleston, S. C.	200 00
Through Rev. Lucius Cuthbert, Charleston, S.C.	250 00
Through Rev. Paul Trepier, Spartansburg, S. C.	150 00
Through Rev. Charles H. Coley, Savannah, Ga.	1,366 66
Through Rev. W. C. Williams, Rome, Ga.	200 00
Through Rev. W. H. Henderson, Athens, Ga.	300 00
Through Rev. S. Benedict, Marietta, Ga.	350 00
Through Rev. Samuel Pinkerton, Savannah, Ga.	100 00
Through Rev. Chas. A. Grant, Griffin, Ga.	100 00
Through Rev. N. A. Pratt, Roswell, Ga.	32 25
Through Bishop Verot, Savannah, Ga.	1,560 00
Through Rev. J. R. Wilson, Augusta, Ga.	460 00
Through Rev. D. H. Porter, Savannah, Ga.	400 00
Through Rev. David Wills, Macon, Ga.	560 00
Through Rev. Mr. Wood, Decatur, Ga.	100 00
Through Rev. Mr. Walton, Cassville, Ga.	100 00
Through Rev. E. J. Pannill, Louisville, Ga.	100 00
Through Rev. W. S. Finn, Milledgeville, Ga.	100 00
Through Rev. G. H. Cartledge, Bold Spring, Ga.	50 00
Through Rev. C. W. Lane, Greensboro, Ga.	100 00
Through Rev. R. M. Baker, Lafayette, Ga.	50 00
Through Bishop G. F. Pierce, Sparta, Ga.	700 00
Through Rev. Alex. Means, Oxford, Ga.	200 00
Through Rev. E. H. Warren, Macon, Ga.	150 00
Through Rev. Mr. Murphy, Dahlonega, Ga.	200 00
Through Rev. G. T. H. Stockton, Thompson, Ga.	50 00
Through Rev. W. T. Brantley, Atlanta, Ga.	400 00
Through Rev. J. H. Cuthbert, Augusta, Ga.	380 00
Through Rev. J. H. Dovetee, Columbus, Ga.	300 00
Through Rev. H. C. Hornady, Atlanta, Ga.	200 00
Through Rev. S. Landrum, Savannah, Ga.	200 00
Through McFerran, Menefee & Hensley, Cincinnati; Rev. C. L. Russell, Centre, Ga.	600 00
Through Bishop R. H. Wilmer, Mobile, Ala.	1,666 00
Through Rev. B. F. Mower, Opelika, Ala.	260 66
Through Rev. J. B. Easter, Tuscaloosa, Ala.	300 00
Through Rev. Mr. McCullum, Decatur, Ala.	200 00
Through Rev. J. M. Banister, Alabama	200 00
Through Rev. J. S. Jurratt, Greenville, Ala.	200 00
Through Rev. T. A. Cook, Talladega, Ala.	200 00
Through Rev. D. N. Hawkins, Elyton, Ala.	100 00
Through Bishop Quinlan, Mobile, Ala.	860 00
Through Rev. D. Maney, Montgomery, Ala.	325 00
Through Rev. G. W. Petrie, Montgomery, Ala.	360 00
Through Rev. J. H. Rice, Mobile, Ala.	300 00
Through Rev. C. S. Reeves, Montgomery, Ala.	100 00
Through Rev. J. T. Dowdell, Auburn, Ala.	200 00
Through Rev. D. F. Smith, Jacksonville, Ala.	100 00
Through Rev. W. S. Wilson, Elyton, Ala.	100 00
Through Rev. Thos. Morrow, Decatur, Ala.	150 00
Through Rev. G. R. Foster, Wetumpka, Ala.	100 00
Through Rev. J. H. Logan, Silver Run, Ala.	100 00
Through Rev. C. A. Stillman, Gainesville, Ala.	100 00
Through Rev. D. J. Sanderson, Eutaw, Ala.	100 00
Through Rev. Dr. Ross, Huntsville, Ala.	100 00
Through Bishop Andrews, Selma, Ala.	560 00
Through Rev. Dr. Mitchell, Somerfield, Ala.	200 02
Through Rev. J. H. Ticknor, Montgomery, Ala.	400 00
Through Rev. N. D. C. Campbell, Selma, Ala.	100 00
Through Rev. J. H. Kelly, Butler Co., Ala.	100 00
Through Rev. A. J. Walthrop, Elyton, Ala.	100 00
Through Rev. Messrs. Boggs and Campbell, Selma, Ala.; through Messrs. Butts & Foster, Mobile	500 00
Through Rev. Charles Manley, Tuscaloosa, Ala.	400 00
Through Rev. S. Henderson, Tuskagee, Ala.	360 00
Through Rev. J. T. Tichenor, Montgomery, Ala.	150 00
Through Rev. W. H. Burton, Randolph Co., Ala.	150 00
Through Rev. J. L. Curry, Marion, Ala.	100 00
Through Bishop Green, Columbus, Miss.	260 00
Through Rev. W. C. Crane, Jackson, Miss.	400 00
Through Rev. H. C. Harris, Meriden, Miss.	100 00
Through Bishop W. H. Elder, Natchez, Miss.	860 00
Through Rev. S. R. Frierson, Columbus, Miss.	260 00
Through Rev. H. H. Paine, Holly Springs, Miss.	200 00
Through Bishop R. Paine, Aberdeen, Miss.	760 00
Through Rev. C. K. Marshall, Vicksburgh, Miss.	200 00
Through Rev. S. Lowery, Ripley, Miss.	260 00
Through Rev. Owen Thackara, Jacksonville, Fla.	150 00
Through Bishop W. P. B. Wilmer, New-Orleans, La.	700 80
Through Bishop C. F. Quintard, Memphis, Tenn.	600 00

The following extracts are taken from letters received by the Association.

Rev. J. W. Crider, Lancasterville, S. C., writes:

"It is with the greatest pleasure that I acknowledge the receipt of your second check for $100, and also your contribution of 171 bushels of corn. This will greatly assist us in relieving our poor.

On last Wednesday I relieved 112 persons by giving four pounds of flour per head. This week I will distribute to about 300 in small quantities, and so on, until the contributions are exhausted."

A gentleman at Louisville, Ga., writes:

"I am just in receipt of a check for $100 from your Association. Were I to say it was thankfully received, my feelings would be but feebly expressed, and yet how can I thank you? words are inadequate, so I must leave you to imagine the depth of your gratitude, were you placed in my situation."

Rev. D. J. Simmonds, Columbia, S. C., writes:

"In accordance with your request, I acknowledge the receipt of $100 from the New-York Ladies' Southern Relief Association.

The destitution is very great, and I must also inform you that some have already died from want of food."

Rev. E. H. Rutherford, Petersburgh, Va., writes:

"The generous donation of $100, which you sent on the 9th inst., for the suffering poor of the South, was duly received and promptly acknowledged.

I would represent all those who have shared in these charities of your Association, which I have had the pleasure to distribute, in the deepest gratitude for its generous and timely aid."

Rev. Dr. Easter, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., writes:

"Your favor of the 8th inst., inclosing a draft on the National Park Bank for $100, was received to-day. A young woman walked to this place, from Jefferson County, a distance of 70 miles, to seek employment. I was called to see her this morning, and found her at the house of a friend, at whose door she had fainted, ill from fever, the consequence of over-exertion."

Rev. T. E. Skinner, Raleigh, N. C., writes:

"I have disposed of the clothing, &c., which I previously acknowledged the receipt of, and the check for $100.

The gratitude of the poor is unbounded, and the blessings which they lavish upon the 'good ladies' are often and repeated."

Rev. E. W. Warren, Macon, Ga., writes:

"The amount you sent me ($100) was distributed among thirteen widows, whose fatherless children numbered in the aggregate fifty-three; some of these women are invalids, two or three are hopeless consumptives."

Rev. Dr. Plumer, Columbia, S. C., writes as late as May 7:

"Help all you can. I have no doubt that numbers will starve to death, unless help is speedily furnished; indeed I yesterday heard of a woman and four children who had perished from want of food."

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S STORY.

THE

SECOND INSTALLMENT

READY TO-DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.

When we read the first installment of Mr. BEECHER's story, it seemed to us that nothing better could possibly be written; but on reading the second installment, (which will appear in to-day's LEDGER,) we found it to be even ahead of the first in interest, instructiveness, wit, humor and all those admirable qualities of description and character-drawing in which Mr. BEECHER stands preëminent. In the second installment he draws the gentleman *par excellence*, the clergyman, the doctor, the lawyer, the sleepy deacon, the wide-awake, good-hearted deacon and his rigid, censorious wife, and pictures to the life that after-meeting, Sunday interchange of thoughts and feelings among the members of a rural congregation which fault-finding people sometimes stigmatize as "village gossip." It is, in short, a great installment from beginning to end.

The LEDGER also contains the second of the series of the articles entitled "ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN."

It is by PRESIDENT WOOLSEY, of Yale College.

The LEDGER is for sale everywhere.

DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that in consequence of the disastrous fire at his late residence, in Broadway, which prevented him from attending to his professional duties, he has now opened his new, spacious and commodious Consulting Rooms at No. 251 5th-av., where he attends to all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh, Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

The celebrated apparatus invented by
DR. VON EISENBERG,
For the cure of all diseases of the
EYE, EAR, CATARRH,
DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA.
Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions
of the Digestive Organs.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has to state that in inviting the first authorities from the best Medical Colleges of New-York to witness the operation and effect of his extraordinary valuable invention, with its new and wonderful additions, it must be understood that it does not cure every ailment in the world, but it does cure all the diseases above enumerated, such as Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear, Deafness, Sore Throat, Chronic Catarrh in its worst stage, Lung and Liver Diseases, Inflammation of the Air Cells of the Lungs, restores the Nervous Power, Cures Consumption, Phthisis or wasting away.

Certainly, if we consider the various constitutions affected with the same disease, it is evident that each sufferer from the same disease requires quite a different treatment. It is therefore obvious that no physician can honestly undertake the treatment of any patient until he makes a thorough and sincere diagnosis and investigation.

As both Dioscorides and Galen say, "Sympathy and antipathy are two hinges upon which the whole model of physic turns. The physician who minds them not is like a door off its hooks, and is more like to do his patients harm than to cure them."

Thousands have been cured by one application of his Æsthetico-Neuralgicon. Dr. VON EISENBERG has no nostrum requiring secrecy to insure its efficacy, for his treatment is based on long experience, assiduous attention, continued and successful practice, and by his peculiar process he is enabled to restore the sufferer to his normal condition of health. Hundreds, it is well known, have come forward to testify publicly, that they were cured by a single application; and many, as they themselves express, have been actually saved from the grave.

Dr. VON EISENBERG feels (and not without reason) that to have invented a means to benefit afflicted mortals even to subdue the slightest disease, is to him a greater felicity than the riches of a Monte-Christo. As one of our most learned and immortal physicians says: "Since, however, the Great God hath allowed to few upon earth the mighty privilege of serving their kind to its benefit, and that only to those who are of earth's best mold.

Quis meliore, luto finxit præcordia Titan"

I must make up in good wishes what I want strength to effect in full.

"Just as it is a crime to murder a man, so it is the part of virtue and honesty to save our fellow-beings when we are able."

CONSULTING ROOMS.
No. 251 5th-av.,
Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan 12, 1867.

To Dr. Von Eisenberg, No. 251 Fifth-av., New-York:

DEAR SIR: I think it but justice to thank you for the skill and kind attention which you have displayed in my case. As you are aware, I was suffering from consumption, or, as physicians call it, wasting away. I decidedly did not expect that your talent would enable me to write this letter, as every one thought I would not live, when I came into your office. I had been suffering for a long time with pulmonary catarrhal disease, cough without expectoration, chills, coldness, lassitude, heaviness of the head, dryness and fullness of the nasal passage, a dull pain and sense of weight in the forehead, uneasiness in the eyes—at last the cough came on, with a frothy, viscid expectoration. I had sleepless nights, sickness of the stomach, a peculiar look in my eyes, hoarseness of voice and loss of appetite, combined with night sweats, which so weakened me at last that I was induced to seek your opinion. After your examination, I felt that you understood my case thoroughly, and readily put myself under your treatment; and the result shows that while you have displayed in my case the care and skill which gained for you so deservedly the golden opinions of the public, you have also evinced the knowledge and care of a considerate and experienced physician. May every blessing be showered on you, is the earnest wish of your grateful patient.

CHARLES PALMER RUTLEDGE,
Harrisburgh, Penn.

CONSULTING ROOMS, NO. 251 5TH-AV.,
Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

CRESYLIC SOAP,
A PERFECT DISINFECTANT
PATENTED.
For disinfecting, deodorizing and purifying cellars, hospitals, tenement-houses, &c.
Also for exterminating bugs, roaches and insects of all kinds.
Manufactured solely by
JAMES BUCHAN & CO.,
No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE AGE.—35,000 copies of the new edition of WELLS' EVERY MAN HIS OWN LAWYER AND BUSINESS FORM BOOK sold in six weeks. Agents are making from $10 to $25 a day. The work embraces 650 large 12mo pages of information, indispensable to every business man and woman, and is sold at the low price of $2. Sent postpaid on receipt of price. For full particulars and terms to agents, address
BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Publisher.
No. 14 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time; also, a file of the New-York *Herald* from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time. Address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

MUNN & CO., NO. 37 PARK-ROW, NEW-York, Publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents. TWENTY-TWO years' experience in obtaining Patents.
THIRTY THOUSAND Applications for Patents made at their agency.
CONSULTATIONS AND ADVICE to Inventors free.
PAMPHLETS containing laws of all countries free.
A HANDSOME BOUND VOLUME, containing 150 Mechanical Engravings, and the U. S. Census by counties, with hints and recipes for mechanics, mailed on receipt of 25c.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office large rooms for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, and the convenience of our Stock and Gold customers.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit, for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the

Messrs. DE ROTHSCHILD,

of Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold ONLY on commission at the Stock, Mining Stock and Gold Boards, of which we are members.
Interest allowed on deposits.
Dividends, coupons and interest collected.
Liberal advances on Government and other securities.
Information cheerfully given to professional men, executors, &c., desiring to invest.

REMOVAL.
GEO. C. DUNBAR
HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 40 PINE-ST.
To NO. 7 WALL-ST., corner of New, under the St. Nicholas Bank.

Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities bought and sold on commission.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 74 Broadway,
Issue Bills of Exchange on London, Paris, and the principal cities of
GERMANY, SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.
Also, letters of introduction to their correspondents in Europe.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

PHILIP SPEYER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 20 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT NEGOTIABLE IN ALL EUROPEAN CITIES.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, April 1, 1867.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office in the passenger depot, corner 5th and Hoadly sts., Cincinnati, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to make choice of nine Directors to serve the ensuing year, and to vote for or against the approval of a contract recently made with the Cincinnati, Dayton and Eastern Railroad for the use of this Company's tracks between Dayton and Cincinnati, and upon all other business that may be brought before the meeting.

F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The annual election for Directors of the North American Fire Insurance Company of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 27th day of May inst.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1867.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 27, 1867.

PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION ADOPTED at a meeting of the shareholders and bondholders of this Company, held at Pittsburgh March 20 ultimo, notice is hereby given that an adjourned meeting of the shareholders will be held at Pittsburgh May 25 proximo, at 12 M., to consider such detailed estimates as may be submitted by the Board of Directors for additional equipment and permanent improvements to be made to the railway, and also to determine upon the question of increasing the capital stock for the purpose of raising the necessary means for paying for such equipment and improvements.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on Monday, the 27th inst., at 10 A. M.

JAMES S. CRAFT,
Chairman of Stockholders' Meeting.
G. W. CASS, President.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Co., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 10, 1867. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day, as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.

The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 20th of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 11th day of June.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOND- holders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

The Transfer Books of the Stocks, and the Bond Registry of this Company will be closed on the 11th inst., at 2 P. M., and open on the 7th day of June next at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, April 22, 1867.

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, May 16, proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from the first day of May next until the day of the meeting, inclusive.

G. B. CARHART, President.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MAN- agers of this Company will be held at its office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, 14th of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 14th day of May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NOTICE—IS GIVEN TO THE STOCKHOLD- ers of the Merchants' Exchange and News Association that a meeting of the stockholders is called for the purpose of reducing the capital stock from $100,000 to $50,000, to consist of 2,500 shares of $20 each, which meeting will take place at the office of the Company, No. 52 Pine-st., New-York, on the 15th day of May, 1867, at 12 M.

GEORGE STOKER, } Trustees.
GEORGE CROOME, }

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK FIRE INS CO.,
NO. 10 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 2, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI- RECTORS of this Company, and Inspectors for next election, will be held at the office on MONDAY, May 13, 1867. The polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will be closed until after election.

HENRY A. WEEKS, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK. New-York and Newfoundland Telegraph Stock. Jersey City Bonds, &c., &c., Wanted and for sale. Apply to

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Foster Iron Ore Mining Company will be held at No. 31 Pine-st., basement, on FRIDAY, May 17, 1867, at 2½ P. M. By order of

C. H. SMITH, President, pro tem.
HY. SWEETLAND, Secretary, pro tem.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Black Lake Mining Company will be held at their office, No. 35 Wall-st., on MONDAY, 3d day of June next, at from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a new Board of Trustees.

ROBERT CRAWFORD, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1867.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, May 11, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	111¼	111¾	June, 7-30	105¾	105⅞
Coupon, 1881	111¾	111⅞	July, 7-30	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62	108½	108¾	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	119	119½
5-20 Coupon, '62	109	109¼	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	118½	118⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	105½	105⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118	118¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	106½	106⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117	117¼
5-20 " new, '65	107½	108	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	116	116¼
10-40 Registered	99½	99¾	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	114	114¼
10-40 Coupon	99½	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	113	113¼
Gold	135½	135⅝	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	112½	112¾
August, 7-30	106½	106⅝	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	112	112¼

WE ARE BUYING THE FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, AND SELLING THE NEW 5-20 BONDS AT MARKET RATES.

HOLDERS OF THE TREASURY NOTES will find it ADVANTAGEOUS TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30's PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.

No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

Rates for Exchanging Seven-Thirty Notes, May 11, 1867.
For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and receive 50 cents DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 6.90 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 70 cents DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

UNION TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, COR. RECTOR-ST.
CAPITAL........$1,000,000.
(All paid in and securely invested.)

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for Married Women, Guardian for Infants, and is a LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court.

It will receive Registry and Transfer Books, and act as Agent to pay Coupons and Dividends; also as Trustee in Railroad Mortgages, and will take charge of and manage Estates.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM,
President.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, ANDREW V. STOUT,
Vice-Presidents.

TRUSTEES.

A. A. LOW,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
SAM'L G. WHEELER, Jr.,	BENJ. H. HUTTON,
EDWARD B. WESLEY,	DAVID DOWS,
GEO. G. WILLIAMS,	HENRY STOKES,
HORACE F. CLARK,	HENRY E. DAVIES,
J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
ELISHA RIGGS,	JAS. M. McLEAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.
JAS. M. WATERBURY,	DANIEL C. HOWELL,
FREEMAN CLARK,	GEORGE W. CUYLER,
AMASA J. PARKER,	JAMES FORSYTH,
ALLEN MUNROE,	JONATH'N W. FREEMAN,
WILLIAM F. RUSSELL,	JOHN MAGEE.

WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
CHARLES T. CARLTON, Ass't Secretary.
W. H. PECKHAM, Counsel.

CHAUNCEY VIBBARD. J. S. LOCKWOOD.

VIBBARD & LOCKWOOD,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 78 Broadway and No. 7 New-st., New-York.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

Bought and sold on commission.

We buy and sell at market rates,
UNITED STATES BONDS,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.

DEPOSITS received in currency and gold, subject to check at sight, and INTEREST allowed (as per agreement.)
Out-of-town orders will receive our immediate attention.
COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the UNITED STATES and CANADAS.

WISCONSIN SECURITIES.

BERLIN,	RACINE,
KENOSHA,	MADISON,
WATERTOWN,	WHITEWATER,

&c., &c.

Town Bonds (defaulted in interest,)
Farm Mortgage Bonds.
Purchased by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

C. & G. WOODMAN,
NO. 30 PINE-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, LAND WARRANTS, COLLEGE LAND SCRIP, &c.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NOTICE OF OPENING OF BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, held at the temporary office, No. 363 Broadway, on the 8th day of May inst., the undersigned were appointed a committee to open books for subscriptions to the Capital Stock of said company.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the charter that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of said National Trust Company will be opened at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of May, 1867, and will remain open until the whole amount of capital stock of one million dollars shall be subscribed.

ELISHA A. PACKER,
THOMAS W. SHANNON,
THOMAS B. READ, Commissioners.
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
HENRY C. CARTER,
Dated NEW-YORK, May 9, 1867.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, for the election of a President and Board of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon. The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th day of May till the 3d day of June, both inclusive.

E. KISSAM, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1867.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.
Chartered 1853.
ASTOR-PLACE.

Money deposited on or before the 20th of May will draw interest from the 1st of that month.
Five cents to $5,000 received on deposit.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. for deposits and payments.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DAVID L. PIERCE, plaintiff, against LEONARD PIERCE, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract. Com. not served. To the defendant.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at City Hall in said City on the 20th day of April, A. D., 1867, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 3 Pine-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-six hundred dollars, with interest on the sum of seventeen hundred dollars, from the 9th day of June, A. D., 1857, and interest on the further sum of three hundred dollars from the 29th day of October, 1857, and interest on the further sum of three hundred dollars from the 12th day of September, 1857, and interest on the further sum of three hundred dollars from the 14th day of November, 1858, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated, NEW-YORK, April 19, 1867.

DAVIS, REYNOLDS & WYMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.
[U. S. Int. Rev. stamp, 50 cts., canceled.]
ap22-law6wM*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP

In consequence of the death of MR. CARROLL LIVINGSTON on the 24th of April last, the firm of LIVINGSTON & BOWDOIN was dissolved.

The business will be continued by
G. S. BOWDOIN, No. 67 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1867.

No. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, May 1, 1867.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A CO-PARTNERSHIP under the firm name of GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO., for the transaction of a general banking and brokerage business.

WM. AUG'S. GIBSON,
WM. H. BEADLESTON.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—STOCK AND fixtures of a gentlemen's furnishing and hosiery store established over 22 years; best stand in the City, the present proprietor wishing to retire. A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.— "Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

TO PRINTERS.—PATENT COMPOSITION FOR INKING ROLLERS.—Always remains moist, does not harden, shrink or crack. For sale by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-STREET,
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1867.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,000 bbls. PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their Pork was packed, and the brands; also the kind of barrel.

The Pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

10,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Ohio or other equally good *side-branded* flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard heretofore established; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully-seasoned wood, of such kind as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or if of two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour, or in any other respect, is inferior to the standard samples.

10,000 pounds NEW RICE, clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

10,000 pounds carefully selected TEA in original half chests, ⅔ oolong, ⅓ green. Packages to be matted, well strapped and in perfect order, cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop-mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of tea. Bids for tea may be made in bond or duty paid.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the rice and tea must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

The rice and tea will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Major-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

TO CONTRACTORS. — PROPOSALS IN- closed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, May 20, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street, between Avenue A and East River.

For regulating and grading Seventy-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Sixty-sixth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Seventy-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Seventy-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging Seventy-third-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging Ninety-second-street, between First and Second avenues.

For flagging Twenty-sixth-street, between Second-avenue and East River.

For flagging Twenty-seventh-street, southwest corner of Second-avenue.

For flagging Thirtieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

For flagging Fifty-first-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
—Dated Street Department, New-York, May 8, 1867.

GEORGE W. McLEAN,
Street Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS indorsed with title of work, name of bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. of May 18, 1867, for the construction of an engine and boiler-house, a chimney shaft and a tower, all to be of stone and brick, for the High Service Works at Carmansville, near the High Bridge. Two sureties of $50,000 each will be required. Plans and specifications to be seen at the engineer's office on the works now in progress, at 173d-st. and 10th-av., near High Bridge. The Board reserve the right to reject all the proposals if deemed necessary for the public interest.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ATLANTA, Ga., May 2, 1867.

BY ORDER OF THE QUARTERMAS-TER-GENERAL sealed proposals will be received at this office, for the sale of (7,400) seven thousand four hundred tons of coal, at Barrancas, Fla.

Payment to be made in Government funds.

The proposals will be opened at 12 M. on SATURDAY, the 8th of June, 1867, and should be marked "Proposals to Purchase Coal," and addressed to

Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON,
Chief Quartermaster Third Military District
Atlanta, Ga.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 Mulberry-street,
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the Chief Clerk of Metropolitan Police, at his office, Room No. 14, No. 300 Mulberry-street, until the 20th of May instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for a supply of coal for this Department, for the year 1867—say 1,500 to 2,000 tons.

Persons desiring to propose, may call at the Chief Clerk's office on and after the 12th instant, and examine specifications and conditions.

By order of the Board of Metropolitan Police,
S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received addressed to the Commissioners for the repairing and improvement of Clinton-street, at the office of the Engineer, No. 22 Court-street, until 4 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, May 25, 1867, for regulating and paving Clinton-street, from Fulton-street to Second-place, with trap blocks, Nicholson and other improved pavements, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Engineer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of said bids as they may think for the interest of said improvement.

By order of the Commissioners.
L. N. VIBBARD, Engineer.
BROOKLYN, May 3, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

STANDARD BALANCES.

The most reliable, enduring and economical for BULLION and GOLD DEALERS and ASSAYERS, DRUGGISTS, APOTHECARIES, CHEMISTS, GROCERS, CONFECTIONERS, &c., of all sizes and patterns. Price-list on application.

V. W. BRINCKERHOFF,
Manufacturer, No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

A CARD.
JOHN R. PITKIN,
Business Office, 171 Broadway, N. Y., Rooms 30 and 31.

TRINITY CHURCH.
See New-York Sun of this date.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF COMMISSION:

Previously acknowledged	$193,437 01
Receipts to date	1,211 58
Total	$194,648 59

For particulars see *Tribune* of this date. The subscriptions from Schoharie, Schoharie Co., N. Y., should have been acknowledged as $520, instead of $5 20, as published in last Monday's *Times*.

JAMES M. BROWN, Treasurer,
No. 59 Wall-st.

CREDITORS OF THE LATE FIRM OF PAYNE & BOUGHTON, builders, are hereby notified and requested to present their claims to the subscriber, at the office of Alex. Thair, Esq., Counsellor at Law, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York, on or before June 24, prox. JAMES R. SILLIMAN, Assignee.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—AN election for twenty-six Governors of the SOCIETY OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL will be held at the Hospital on TUESDAY, May 21. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M. D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL ALLSTON PAINT- ing, antique bas relief, authenticated; fine books, engravings, &c., before moving. Address No. 10 Livingston-place.

JEWELER'S FORGE.—ANY ONE HAV- ing one of the largest or next in size, in good order, can find a purchaser by addressing FORGE, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE PIER GLASS, 100x24, with bracket and slab, nearly new. Also an oval glass, 54x38 to match; will be sold very reasonably. Can be seen at GRAHN & CAHILL'S, No. 935 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now in stock a choice assortment of

FAMILY SHEETINGS AND PILLOW LINENS,
TABLE DAMASKS, by the yard and in cloths,
DAMASK NAPKINS, TEA AND FRUIT DOYLIES,
FRINGED, DAMASK AND HUCK
TOWELS AND TOWELINGS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS AND QUILTS,
COLORED DAMASK LUNCH CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
CRUMB AND STAIR LINEN DRUGGETS.

All the approved makes in

COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
JACONET, CAMBRIC,
MULL, SWISS, NAINSOOK,
PLAIN, STRIPED AND PLAIN MUSLINS,
MARSEILLES, PIQUES,
BRILLIANTES, CAMBRICS, GINGHAMS,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS,
SKIRTS AND SKIRTINGS,
OPERA AND FRENCH SHIRTING FLANNELS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS, MELTONS,
SACKINGS, DUCKS, DRILLS,
COUTILS, &c., &c.,

Which they are offering at the
VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

HOSIERY.

LADIES', GENTS', AND MISSES'
UNDERGARMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CRAVATS, TIES, SCARFS, SUSPENDERS,
EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN LINEN BOSOMS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
"CHEILLEY'S" CELEBRATED KID GLOVES.
A FINE LINE OF
SILK, LISLE-THREAD, DOG-SKIN, CASTOR and
BUCK GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
PLAIN, TAPE-BORDERED,
HEMMED, EMBROIDERED, INITIAL AND
PRINTED BORDERED LADIES' AND GENTS'
HANDKERCHIEFS.
PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS
IN GREAT VARIETY AND PRICE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CORNER OF CANAL AND MERCER STS.

INDIA CAMELS'

HAIR SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE.
A LARGE AND ELEGANT VARIETY OF
NOVELTIES
AT GREAT BARGAINS!
ALSO,
FRENCH CASHMERE, PAISLEY,
SHETLAND WOOL, GRENADINE BAREGE,
SILK AND WOOL, and
FANCY GRENADINE SHAWLS,
A splendid assortment and
VERY LOW PRICES!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

MANTILLA DEPARTMENT.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Have now in stock a choice selection of
PARIS AND CITY-MADE GARMENTS
Of the latest and most desirable
SHAPES AND TRIMMINGS.
ALSO,
THREAD-LACE POINTS
IN EXQUISITE DESIGNS.
BLACK and WHITE
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS
IN ENDLESS VARIETY AND PRICE.
ELEGANT WALKING DRESSES
MADE AND TO ORDER.
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER.

LACE

AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS
AND LACES.
(An elegant variety, just received.)
VESTIBULE LACES,
EMBROIDERED CURTAIN MUSLINS,
EMBROIDERED AND EMBOSSED TABLE AND
PIANO COVERS.
GILT, BLACK WALNUT AND METAL CORNICES,
BANDS, PINS, &c., &c.
Orders taken and executed with dispatch
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
will offer on
MONDAY, MAY 13,
500 PARIS PRINTED FRENCH-SWISS ROBES,
AT $8—(Value $12.)
300 DITTO, DITTO,
WITH SHAWLS, at $10—(Value, $15)
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOMBAZINES,
TAMESE CLOTHS, POPLIN ALPACAS,
BLACK AND WHITE FOULARD SILKS,
8-4 CAMELS' HAIR AND CASHMERE
FOR SHAWLS, &c.
IMPERIAL SERGE GRENADINES,
PLAIN AND ARMURE GRENADINES,
SILK AND WOOL GRENADINES,
BYZANTINES, FLORENTINES,
GAZE CHAMBRAIS,
COURTAULD'S CRAPES AND VEILS,
CRAPE SETS,
BLACK AND WHITE BORDERED
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
GRAY TRAVELING DRESS GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

RICH PARIS GRENADINES,
RICH GAZE DE SOIES,
GAZE CHAMBRAIS,
GRENADINE BAREGES, AND BAREGES.
PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES,
JACONETS,
LAWNS,
IN ROBES AND BY THE YARD,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

DRY GOODS

SPRING SILKS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
are offering a splendid selection of
DRESS SILKS, in PLAIN, CHENE, STRIPED and
PLAID MOIRE ANTIQUES, SATINS, &c.
BRIDAL SATINS AND SILKS,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY.
FOULARDS IN EVERY VARIETY.
BLACK SILKS
OF THE MOST CELEBRATED MAKES,
suitable for WALKING DRESSES,
MANTILLAS AND SACQUES,
AT LOWER PRICES than to be found elsewhere in the City.
Also,
A CASE OF BLACK AND WHITE TRIMMING
SATINS, just received.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

RICH POINT-LACE SHAWLS,
THE MOST EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT IN
THE CITY.
RICH LACE SETS,
SLEEVES, COLLARS,
FLOUNCES, PARASOL COVERS,
BARBES, COIFFURES, TRIMMING LACES, &c.
ALSO,
A FINE SELECTION OF
PARIS EMBROIDERED SETS, COLLARS, EMBROIDERED BANDS, EDGINGS, INSERTINGS,
PLAIN, TUCKED and EMBROIDERED LINEN
COLLARS and CUFFS, INFANTS' CAPS,
WAISTS, CLOAKS, APRONS, &c., &c.,
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

RARE BIJOUTERIE

AND
SLEEVE BUTTONS, BOSOM STUDS,
SCARFS AND TIES,
TRAVELING CASES
AND
PORT-MANTEAUS,

Comprising a unique assortment of carefully selected Goods, from the best manufacturers of

ENGLAND, FRANCE AND ITALY,
SELECTED ESPECIALLY FOR THE
SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS

beg to announce that in consequence of their new store not being completed, they continue to offer, until further notice,

AT THE REDUCED PRICES THEIR STOCK OF
CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND WINDOW SHADES.

Parties desirous of purchasing any of the above goods will find it advantageous to examine their stock.

No. 369 Broadway.

FASHIONABLE SACQUES,
MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SPRING NOVELTIES.

In the Ladies' and Children's furnishing department,
BREAKFAST ROBES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, INFANT'S WARDROBES,
UNDER CLOTHING, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX,
CORSETS, CHILDREN'S HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., &c.
Ready made and made to order.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES!

Rich Paris Dress Silks, Fancy Colored and Black Silks, Silk Robes, &c., including every novelty of the season in Dress Silks and all the fashionable shades,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS AND UPHOLSTERY
MATERIALS,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Shawls, Sets, Vails, Barbes, Parasol Covers, &c., &c.
ALSO
Low Priced Embroideries and Laces in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS.
Full assortment from Auction and per Steamer.
AT RETAIL
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BARGAINS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC BLEACHED GOODS.

Fine wide bleached SHIRTING MUSLIN, only 12½ cents per yard, recently sold at 18 cents.
Very heavy 10-4 bleached SHEETINGS, only 50 cents per yard, recently sold at 75 cents.
All the standard popular brands of bleached COTTONS at very low prices.
ALSO,
Bleached CAMBRICS, JACONETS, MULL MUSLINS, &c., at greatly reduced prices to close stock.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
offer for sale
LADIES' ELEGANT WALKING SUITS, FULLY TRIMMED, AT ONLY $25, AND UPWARD.
Paris and New-York made BLACK SILK SACKS.
Basquines, Peplums, &c., of extra quality and latest style, at only $25 each.
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AT $50, AND UPWARD.
The above prices are fully one-third below the actual value.
BROADWAY AND TENTH-STREET.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will make on MONDAY, May 13,
large additions to all their popular stocks of silks, bareges, embroideries, laces, calicoes, hosiery, undergarments, boys' and children's spring overcoats, suits, &c.,
AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

AT EITHER STORE.
AUCTION LOT FINE MUSLINS, 16c.
AUCTION YARD WIDE MUSLINS, EXCELLENT QUALITY, 12½c.
AUCTION FAST COLORED GINGHAMS, 10c.
AUCTION LOT PRINTS, 10c., FAST COLORS.
AUCTION CASSIMERES, 50c. and 62½c.
AUCTION DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS,
TABLE LINENS, QUILTS, &c., &c., at HALF PRICE.
We wish it distinctly understood that the above goods will only be sold at these prices for "CASH DOWN."
Credit customers must, in all cases, pay an advance of 10 per cent.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st., and
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
HAVE OPENED A SPLENDID STOCK OF BASQUE SACQUES, CIRCULARS AND JACKETS, AMONG WHICH ARE SOME DECIDED NOVELTIES, BOTH IN CLOTH AND SILK, WHICH ARE OFFERED AT POPULAR PRICES.
ALSO,
A LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF LLAMA LACE POINTS, GRENADINE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS.

BARGAINS IN EVERY VARIETY OF CARPETS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS will be continued during this week, notwithstanding the increased cost under the new tariff.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

A CARD.—H. O. FARRELL CALLS THE AT- tention of the public to the great reduction he has made in the price of Carpets, Oil-Cloths and Mattings. Call and be convinced at Nos. 267, 269 and 271 West 35th-st., and Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av.

DRY GOODS.

SMALL PROFITS AND LARGE SALES
AT
CLARKE & SAUNDERSON'S,
605 BROADWAY, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

It is one of the remarkable signs of the times in the world of trade that even on Broadway a number of large retail business houses have lately adopted the principle of small profits, expecting, of course, large sales. This idea has been almost entirely expelled from Broadway for some years past. Enormous profits have been demanded upon everything that ladies or gentlemen may want to buy, and it seems to have been considered better to clear five dollars on one sale than six dollars on two sales. An incalculable amount of trade has in consequence been driven out of Broadway that might easily have been kept there. If the new, or rather the old, principle of small profits spreads extensively, we shall very soon see the profitable retail trade of Broadway quadrupled.—*N. Y. Times.*

AT CLARKE & SAUNDERSON'S,

DRESS GOODS

At still further reduction of prices,
SILKS, POPLINS,
GRENADINES, MOZAMBIQUES,
FIGURED AND PLAIN PIQUES,
LAWNS, &c., &c.
NO. 605 BROADWAY, near Houston-st.

AT CLARKE & SAUNDERSON'S,

LINENS

Of their own importation, suitable for house-furnishing, at great bargains.
NO. 605 BROADWAY, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

AT CLARKE & SAUNDERSON'S,

COUNTERPANES,

Elegant White Marseilles, the cheapest in this City.
NO. 605 BROADWAY, near Houston-st.

AT CLARKE & SAUNDERSON'S,
LADIES' SETS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, KID GLOVES, &c.
NO. 605 BROADWAY, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have just received their Spring importations of
PRINTED LINENS
AND
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
Which they offer at prices considerably lower than those of last season.
THE PATTERNS, which are all new and very pretty, have been printed for and are confined to us exclusively.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 748 BROADWAY.

A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE!
POSITIVELY GIVING GOODS AWAY AT LAST.
120 pieces, double width, CHECK LUSTRE, 40c. per yd.
100 pieces FRENCH MUSLINS, the celebrated manufacture of Dollfus Meig & Co., 37½c. per yard.
Such bargains have not been offered in our recollection.
WHOLESALE BUYERS INVITED TO SEE THEM.
W. JACKSON, Importer,
No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co's.

AT KINZEY'S.
REMOVAL TO
NO. 645 BROADWAY.
POPULAR TRADE. POPULAR PRICES.
RIBBON DEPARTMENT.
TRIMMING RIBBONS.
WATERED RIBBONS.
BONNET RIBBONS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
20,000 DRESS TRIMMINGS IN EVERY STYLE FROM 25c. DOZEN UP.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.
SILKS, SATINS AND CRAPES.
BUGLE GIMPS AND FRINGES.
STRAW GOODS.
500 CASES AUCTION GOODS.
LADIES' STRAW BONNETS, EVERY SHAPE.
LADIES' FANCY BONNETS, EVERY STYLE.
LADIES' ROUND HATS, NEW STYLES.
LADIES' SUN AND SEASIDE HATS.
MISSES' ROUND HATS, NEW STYLES.
BOYS' STRAW HATS, CHEAP.
STRAW TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS.
ALL THE NEW SHAPES IN BONNET-FRAMES, 25c.
GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
1,000 DOZENS LADIES' AND MISSES' GLOVES, 20c., up.
AUCTION LOT OF LADIES' KIDS, 63c., 75c.
1,000 DOZENS REAL FRENCH KIDS, ALL SIZES AND COLORS, $1.
500 DOZENS GENTS' FRENCH KIDS, $1.
500 DOZENS HOSIERY FROM AUCTION, COMMENCING AT 12½c. PER PAIR.
REMOVAL FROM OUR OLD STAND ON THE EIGHTH-AVENUE
NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE.
LACE DEPARTMENT.
AUCTION LOT REAL LACE COLLARS.
AUCTION LOT LACE BARBES.
AUCTION LOT CLUNY LACES, 6c., 8c., 10c.
AUCTION LOT LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.
FINE LINEN TUCKED COLLARS, 6c.
FINE LINEN COLLARS, 6c., 7c.
FINE LINEN SETS, 50c.
SILK VAILS, CHENILLE DOTS, 75c.
AUCTION LOT OF BANDS AND EDGINGS.
HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.
LOT OF LADIES' TAPE BORDERS, 10c.
LOT FANCY HEMSTICH, 12½c.
LOT COLORED BORDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 18c.
LOT NEEDLEWORK DO. FROM 25c. TO $2.
LOT LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 75c. to $15.
LOT MISSES' LINEN HEMSTITCH, 15c.
LOT OF LADIES' VERY FINE HEMSTITCH, 25c.
LOT OF LADIES' FINE TUCKED do., 31c.
LOT OF GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c.
LOT OF GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 20c.
LOT OF GENTS' DO. READY HEMMED, 25c.
500 DOZEN FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS, 20c. to 75c.
AUCTION LOTS.
FINE PLAID AND STRIPED MUSLINS, 25c.
LOT OF COLORED LAWNS AND MUSLINS, 20c.
LOT OF MARSEILLES, CLOSING AT 50c.
LOT OF FANCY BRILLIANTS.
LOT OF NAINSOOKS AND JACONET MUSLINS.
WIDE NOTTINGHAM CURTAIN LACES, 31c.
AUCTION LOT OF CURTAIN DRAPERY, 75c. UP.
AUCTION LOT OF LINEN TOWELS AND NAPKINS.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
PARASOLS, $1, $1 25, $1 63, $2 to $8.
PONGEE PARASOLS, LINED, IN ALL COLORS.
500 SUN UMBRELLAS, at $1.
FANCY GOODS.
BUTTONS, IN EVERY VARIETY.
ALPACA BRAIDS, ALL COLORS.
TAPES, BRAIDS, BRUSHES, COMBS, FANS, BEADS.
ORNAMENTS, &c., &c.
ANOTHER LOT OF FINE HAIR NETS, 6c.
AUCTION LOT BEAD GIMPS, 63c. piece.
LOT OF LADIES' PAPER COLLARS, 10c. dozen.
AUCTION LOT WHITE TRIMMINGS, 25c. piece.
WM. KINZEY,
NO. 645 BROADWAY,
Second door above Bleecker-st.

NOW OPENING.
1,000 BLACK LLAMA LACE SHAWLS.
500 WHITE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.,
Nos. 204 AND 206 6TH-AV.,
No. 66 14TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.

R. H. MACY.
SPRING TRADE.
NOW OPENING.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LINENS,
WHITE GOODS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS,
LATEST SPRING STYLES AND SHAPES.
PARASOLS AND SUN-UMBRELLAS.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BEST QUALITY RIBBONS, VELVET RIBBONS, VELVETS, DRESS-TRIMMINGS IN ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES, BUTTONS, NOTIONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES.
DESCHAMP'S BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S SIZES, ALL SELECTED COLORS, AND EVERY PAIR WARRANTED, AT POPULAR PRICES.
No. 66 14TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.,
Nos. 204 and 206 6TH-AV.,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 BROADWAY, (opposite Astor-place,)
NOW OPEN,
Spring novelties for children, POPLIN and PIQUE SUITS, ROBES GABRIELLE, CLOAKS, CAPS, SLIPS, WAISTS, APRONS, BLANKETS, BIBS, SHOES, CORSETS, SPENCERS, &c., ready made and made to order. New style of SUN BONNETS.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
BROADWAY, (opposite Astor-place,)
LADIES' DRESSING SACKS, SPENCERS and SETS, GORED SKIRTS AND UNDER-GARMENTS, large stock of EMBROIDERED YOKES, CHEMISE BANDS, &c., &c.
INITIALS and MONOGRAMS EMBROIDERED to ORDER FOR HANDKERCHIEFS, TABLE LINEN and BEDCLOTHES, EMBROIDERIES, STAMPING and STAMPED GOODS.

HEAVY COTTON SHEETING.
10-4 EXTRA HEAVY HUGUENOT SHEETING, 60c. per yard.
11-4 EXTRA HEAVY HUGUENOT SHEETING, 65c. per yard.
The HEAVIEST, CHEAPEST, most DURABLE goods in the market.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., New-York.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
Examine our Straw Goods; cheapest in the City.
No advance on narrow Bonnet Ribbons.
We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call; it will pay you.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

EDWARD DOUCET, PARIS, FRANCE.
The only depot in Paris for the sale of the celebrated Cheilley Gloves is at DOUCET'S, shirt-maker to the Emperor, No. 21 Rue de la Paix.

FINE RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMING.—NEW AND RICH STYLES, closing out at reduced prices the choicest goods imported. Also, closing out bonnets and hats at JOS. BLUXOME'S, No. 1,127 BROADWAY, between 25th and 26th sts.

LINENS, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, Towelings, Hdkfs., Muslins, Blankets, Quilts, &c., at retail, low. GRAHAM'S Linen Warehouse, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, bet. Broadway and Cooper Institute.

DRY GOODS

CURTAIN MATERIALS
AND FURNITURE COVERINGS,
NEW STYLES,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES IN
WALNUT AND GILT,
CHINTZES, DIMITIES, &C.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
between 11th and 12th sts.

MACKENZIE HAS OPENED THE
MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
SACQUES, JACKETS AND MANTILLAS
IN THIS CITY.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
No. 2 Clinton-place,
EIGHTH-STREET,
One door from Broadway.

AT GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 BROADWAY.
The largest and most elegant assortment of
CORSETS AND SKIRTS
In the United States.
We have just received our
SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
And our prices will be found EXCEEDINGLY LOW.
GAYNOR,
Importer and Manufacturer.
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
No connection whatever with any other store.

QUILTS,
QUILTS,
QUILTS,
QUILTS,
QUILTS,
The best selected stock and at the lowest prices, embracing every size and quality to be found in the market.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., New-York,
Opposite Earle's Hotel.

BEDDING! COMFORTABLES!
MATTRESSES,
SPRING BEDS, FEATHERS,
QUILTS, BLANKETS, NAPKINS,
TABLE AND BED LINEN, TOWELS,
CRASH, SHEETING, SHIRTING, &c.
A large and well assorted stock at exceedingly low prices.

IRON FURNITURE,
IRON BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES,
HAT AND UMBRELLA STANDS,
SETTEES, GARDEN CHAIRS, VASES,
BRACKETS, TOWEL RACKS,
WASHSTANDS,
MARBLE-TOP SALOON TABLES,
STORE AND PIANO STOOLS,
On hand and made to order.
WROUGHT IRON BEDSTEADS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
As our stock embraces everything necessary to furnish either bed or table, purchasers for hotels, institutions, boarding-houses and families will find that time and money can be saved by giving our goods and prices a thorough examination.
Each article warranted as represented.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., New-York,
Opposite Earle's Hotel.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Ribbons by the carton!
Ribbons by the piece!
Ribbons by the yard!
Bonnet Silks and other materials cheap!
New French Flowers to-day.
Dress Trimmings, everything new.
Bonnet Crapes, desirable colors.
Cheapest Black and Colored Silk Velvet Ribbons in this City.
Silk Parasols, 62½c., $1, $1 25 each, and upwards.
Yankee Notions, Corsets and Skirts.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, 44c., 56c., 75c., $1 and $1 25 the pair.
HOSIERY FROM AUCTION, PRICES DOWN
Cheap Embroideries, Linen Handkerchiefs, &c.
Fifty new styles in Linen Goods; Bargains.
EDWARD RIDLEY.
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
We have piles of Straw Goods from auction, private sale and consignees; all ready to-day; the largest stock of Bonnets, Bloomers and Hats exhibited these five years. Prices below last week.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
BENNETT WILLIAMS,
NO. 477 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT COST,
AND LESS THAN COST,
2,500 yards EMBROIDERED AND MACHINE EDGINGS and INSERTIONS.
1,500 yards VALENCIENNES LACES and INSERTIONS.
1,000 dozen HEM-STITCH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
500 BLACK THREAD LACE VAILS.
REAL VALENCIENNES LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, $3 and upward.
VALENCIENNES LACES, sets $5 and $6, worth $10 and $12.
BREAKFAST AND TRAVELING SETS at half price.
REAL POINT-POINT APPLIQUE AND CLUNY LACES, SETS and HANDKERCHIEFS.
BLACK THREAD GUIPURE and BLOND LACES.
LLAMA LACE POINTS and MANTILLAS.
With a complete assortment of every other article in the trade
AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

MAISON DE NOUVEAUTES.
OPENING OF RICH PARISIAN NOVELTIES,
IN
Trimmed Round Hats, Straw Goods,
French Frames, Millinery Trimmings, Flowers,
Wreaths, Fancy Feathers, Laces, Lingerie,
Corsages, Coiffures, Bandeaux,
Jet Necklaces, Fancy Jewelry, and other
Paris Novelties for ladies' ware.
ALSO,
TRAVELING SUITS and FANCY CLOTH JACKETS,
for sea-side wear, all selected
from the best
PARIS ESTABLISHMENTS.
GOLDEN & CO.,
No. 13 Clinton-place, Eighth-street,
Importers of
PARISIAN NOVELTIES,
(Successors to A. MALLET.)

CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF
READY MADE CLOTHING,
is now offered for sale
AT RETAIL,
REGARDLESS OF COST,
consisting of BUSINESS SUITS, FROCK COATS, SACKS, PANTS & VESTS, SPRING OVERCOATS, &c.

BUSINESS COATS	$3 00 to $20
PANTS	$2 00 to $10
VESTS	$1 50 to $6

At 100 and 102 Reade-street.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
AT VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO'S
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $8, $10, $12 and $15.
BUSINESS SUITS, $14, $16, $18, $20 and $30.
BUSINESS PANTS, $3, $4, $5, $6 and $8.
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER
IN A SUPERIOR MANNER.
Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND DINING-ROOM
FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

A REQUISITE.—SINGER'S REVERSIBLE SPRING BED; no leathers nor strings about them; $6 to $10; sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO THIRTY HORSE LOCO- motive boilers, in use in *Times* Office, will be sold low. They are in good condition, and are removed to obtain more power. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Counting-room.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING REVELATIONS BY PROF. A. E. MAURICE, the only correct Clairvoyant in New-York, who has given the most truthful descriptions of visitors' past life, and traces minutely their present and future prospects. Lost and stolen property followed, and in most cases recovered. Prof. M.'s healing influence has been pronounced marvelous, and cases of every description attended with success. Correspondence at a distance answered by letter by inclosing $2, with age, sex, &c. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. No. 173 Bleecker-st.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSI- ness clairvoyant, shows the likeness and tells the name of the person you will marry. Lucky numbers. No. 98 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.; ring basement bell.

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.—PROF. A. E. MAURICE consulted on all affairs of life at No. 173 Bleecker-st.

ASTONISHING—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor. Ladies 50c.; gentlemen $1.

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, May 25.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, June 8.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.

The new and elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, May 25, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK. REDUCTION OF RATES TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Excursion tickets, $170, currency.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, May 18.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, May 25.
ACADIA, LEES, SATURDAY, June 1.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, May 18
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, June 1
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, June 15
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, June 29

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $105.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.

TAMPICO	ROUSSAU	SATURDAY, June 8
VERA CRUZ	HILLIARD	SATURDAY, June 22

Cabin passage, $100, gold; steerage, $3[illegible], currency, including wine.

American travelers going to, or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June [illegible], July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.

Taking passengers at the following rates:

From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms	$75—$90 00
Steerage	32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin	90 00
Steerage	40 00

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin ... $170 | Steerage ... $67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York. For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 15.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 22.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 29.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 12.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA.—The PERSIA will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, May 15. Steamboats will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 11 to 1 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board.

None but passengers can be taken on board.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TARIFA	May 15
PALMYRA	May 22

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$100 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

THE STEAMSHIP ETNA, (NEWLY REfitted,) of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30—currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	May 18
CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	May 22
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	May 25
ETNA	WEDNESDAY	May 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	June 1

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Return tickets to Paris and back, $200 gold.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, May	11
GUIDING STAR	E. Van Sice	Saturday, May	25
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, June	8
MISSISSIPPI	G. V. Sumner	Saturday, June	22
FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, July	6

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FIRST-CLASS	$120
SECOND-CLASS	70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. & S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, $180 GOLD.
STEERAGE TO LIVERPOOL, $25 CURRENCY.
NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will sail as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

ERIN, HALL	SATURDAY, May 18
ENGLAND, CUTTING	SATURDAY, May 25
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS	SATURDAY, June 1
VIRGINIA, PROWSE	SATURDAY, June 8

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75, according to location of state rooms, all having equal privileges in the saloon.

Return tickets to and from Liverpool $150, gold.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.

Through passage to London, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, &c., at low rates.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22.
MERRIMAC, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships

EAGLE	GREENE	THURSDAY, May	16
COLUMBIA	BARTON	THURSDAY, May	23
MORRO CASTLE	ADAMS	THURSDAY, May	30

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY ... May 18 | SATURDAY ... June 15
At noon.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP EXCURSION TO LABRADOR.

The subscriber proposes to make his third voyage to Labrador, for the purpose of sketching on the coast and among the icebergs. With this view the fine ocean steamship ZODIAC has been secured—a ship well known for her staunch, sea-going and weatherly qualities, as well as for her speed. Fitted, as this vessel is, with a fine saloon, state-rooms and other conveniences, including a spacious deck, the present opportunity is one that has never before been offered to ladies and gentlemen who may be desirous of visiting the interesting coast referred to. The bold cliffs, the innumerable icebergs, the settlements of the Esquimaux, the islands abounding with Arctic birds, the rivers with salmon and trout—all these present great attractions to the naturalist, the sportsman, and to all admirers of the novel, the sublime and the beautiful. The climate of this coast is the most healthful and invigorating to invalids, more particularly to persons suffering from pulmonary complaints. The ZODIAC will touch at various points along the coast, so as to afford unequaled opportunities to her passengers for observing the manners and customs of the Esquimaux, as well as for enjoying the fishing and hunting for which these regions are noted. After skirting the shores of Nova Scotia, the route will lie along the Coast of Newfoundland, through the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Straits of Belle Isle, thence to the Coast of Labrador, the Esquimaux settlements of Hopedale, and possibly up as far as Cape Chudleigh. A first-class steward and stewardess, with efficient help, have been engaged to attend to the comforts of the passengers. The price of passage $350 and $400.

The voyage will occupy from four to six weeks, and the steamer will leave New-York on the 12th of June. For passage, and any further information required, apply to
WILLIAM BRADFORD,
Studio Building, No. 51 West 10th-st., New-York,
Or to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP NORTHERN LIGHT, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, May 18, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
ATLANTIC, Capt. C. HOYER ... June 1
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES ... June 15

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

CHICAGO	May 18.
MANHATTAN	June 1.
MINNESOTA	June 15.

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HONG KONG—CHINA.

The first-class steamship FUNG SHUEY, J. B. HILDRETH, Master, Via St. Thomas, Rio de Janeiro, Mauritius and Singapore, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cedar-st., corner West.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

MAY 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. ——, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

MAY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. LAPIDGE.

MAY 21.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of June 11, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco July 3 for Hong Kong, via Yokohama, where close connection will be made with Company's steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghai.

Freight through from New-York to China and Japan, $2 15 per cubic foot measurement, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb. weight, payable in coin.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship NEVADA, 3,000 tons burden. Capt. JERRY W. SMITH, will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on MONDAY, May 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.

The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

For passage or freight apply to WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, D. A. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.

The fine steamers SANTIAGO DE CUBA and AMERICA will make the next run, leaving New-York June 10.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.

Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, eaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHANGE OF PIER.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE.—CHARESTON, S. C., THE South and Southwest and the Florida ports. Cabin passage reduced to $15.

QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA, GRANADA.

A fast and reliable first-class steamer will be dispatched EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st., connecting at Charleston for all points in the South and Southwest, and with steamer DICTATOR for Florida. Cargo received during all business hours and till the time of sailing.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

SAVANNAH STEAMERS.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

During continuance of present dull season the departure of Savannah steamers will be reduced from every other day to every fourth day, as follows:

TUESDAY, May 14, VIRGO, BULKLEY, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 o'clock P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

SATURDAY, May 18, SAN JACINTO, ATKINS, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

THURSDAY, May 23, GENERAL BARNES, MORTON, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

N. B. Departures will be in regular succession as above until further notice.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on ——, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, May 18, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow May 25.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, May 18.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The first-class steamship PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, May 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABOUT TO travel abroad should obtain United States Passports through JOHN LANKTREE, United States Passport Agent, No. 15 Centre-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,

On MONDAY, May 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 5 Depau-row, Bleecker-st.:

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT,

Consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood and parlor furniture, rosewood and black walnut bedroom furniture, curtains, porcelain and glassware, dining-room and library furniture, oil-cloth, stair carpets, mattresses, pillows, bolsters and bed linen, &c., &c. Also kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,

On WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 9 o'clock, at the private stables, No. 17 East 39th-st.:

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.

Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By order of the executor of the estate of the late Reuben Withers, on TUESDAY, May 21, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at his late residence, No. 135 2d-av., without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 400 West 23d-st.:

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

VERY ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FINE BRONZES, FRENCH CLOCKS, BISQUET FIGURES, PARIAN STATUARY, FRENCH CHINA, CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASS IN SETS, &c.

An elegant variety of Bohemian Mantel Vases, Cologne Sets, Toilet Sets, Caraffes, Jewel Boxes, and a general assortment of rich Paris Fancy Goods, being the balance of the extensive stock of GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., to be sold, without reserve, previous to their removal, by THEALL & BROS., on TUESDAY, May 14, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 561 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

Catalogues will be ready early morning of sale, and goods must be removed same day.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN,

THIS DAY (Monday,) May 13, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11, East River:
1,375 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
635 boxes fresh Sorrento Oranges.
1,200 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo brig *Cicily Helen*, from Messina.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, April 25, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction at the Port of Baltimore, (Fardy's Wharf, South Baltimore) on THURSDAY, at 12 M., May 16, 1867, the light-draft side-wheel Steamer COSMOPOLITAN, of 779 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder 50 inches, and 11 feet stroke; draft, 8 feet.

TERMS—Cash in Government Funds on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the auctioneers.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Brevet Major-General.
ADREON, THOMAS & CO., auctioneers, No. 18 South Charles-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

By GEORGE COOK, on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 86 Cedar-st., a variety of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, carpets, &c. Catalogues at sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ALL OF WHICH WAS MADE TO ORDER BY KEMBLE & CABUS, DEUTSCHE, ROUX AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS CITY MAKERS; CHICKERING PIANO, REAL BRONZES, CLOCKS, STATUARY, &c., &c., NEARLY NEW, HAVING BEEN IN USE LESS THAN ONE YEAR.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, TUESDAY, May 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 164 Madison-av., southwest corner of 33th-st., elegant household furniture comprising in part as follows: viz.:

PARLOR.

Elegant ebony ormolu mounted and bronze medallion suite in blue figured silk damask, ebony statuary, marble-top cabinet, Florentine mosaic-inlaid top-centre and pedestals to match, gilt side tables and pedestals, reception chairs, elegant real bronze and English marble clock and coupes, sevres china vases and ornaments, rosewood 7-octave full round-corner piano, made by Chickering, R. W. music stand, statuary, &c., &c.

LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM.

Elegant carved black walnut bookcase, library table and suite in crimson silk reps, black walnut gilt mounted fire-screen, lounge, covered black walnut pedestal, bronze and marble clock and statuette, covered black walnut buffet, brocatel, marble-top, black walnut extension table, black walnut suite in maroon, bronze and marble clock and vases, &c., &c.

BEDROOMS.

Richly carved rosewood and tulip wood, ebony and tulip wood, carved black walnut and black walnut and satin wood suites, black walnut boudoir suites in green and striped silk reps, lounges, side tables, chairs, &c., mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and chairs, rich white marble and ormolu clock and coupes, bronze and marble do. vases, heavy reps and brocatel curtains, &c., &c. The above will be on exhibition MONDAY by cards to be obtained at our office, No. 37 Nassau-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL on MONDAY, 13th, at 10½ A. M., at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting in part of bedroom suites, elegant rosewood bookcases, etageres, buffets, extension tables, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, sofa arm chairs, centre table, extension arm chairs, carved mahogany suites, hair cloth, mahogany French bedstead, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, elegant carved black walnut bedroom set, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth.

Also, a fine safe made by Herring.

Also, a fine gold scales and weights, with case; rosewood grand piano, mahogany piano.

Also, a large assortment of desks and stools, matting, &c., &c.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR salesrooms, 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., MONDAY AND TUESDAY AFTERNOONS, May 13th and 14th, at 4 o'clock,

CHOICE PRIVATE LIBRARY, of elegant and expensive FOREIGN AND AMERICAN BOOKS.

Among which are, "Galerie Historique de Versailles," 16 vols., folio, with nearly 1,500 steel engravings; "Galerie du Palais Pitti," 4 vols., folio; Hogarth's Works, large folio, fine early copy; "Hamilton's Greek and Etruscan Vases," three vols.; "Monuments of Art," three vols., full of engravings; "Museum of Painting and Sculpture," 17 vols.; "The Wilkie Gallery, Berlin Gallery, Munich Gallery, National Gallery," 2 vols.; "Gems of European Art," 2 vols., together with a COMPLETE SET OF GUSTAVE DORE'S WORKS.

Early copies and original editions. Also, fine library editions of "Dryden's Complete Works," by Scott, 18 vols, tree calf; The Waverly Novels, 48 vols., 12mo; "Alison's History of Europe," 14 vols., full calf; "Johnson's Works," 14 vols., best edition, calf; "Democratic Review," 31 vols, fine clean copy; "Pictorial History of England," 7 vols., full calf; "Voltaire's Complete Works," 70 vols., 8vo; "Rousseau's Works," 20 vols.; "Sevigne's Lettres," 10 vols., 8vo; "Hume's England," 6 vols., 8vo, best edition; "Rapin's History of England," 4 vols., folio; "Blackwood's Magazine," 24 vols.; "The United States Exploring Expedition," 5 vols., and a large collection of modern miscellaneous works, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the books are on view.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

ADJOURNED AND ABSOLUTE SALE OF 108 LOTS NEAR PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN—Situate in 6th and 7th avs., and on 9th, 10th and 11th sts.; will be positively sold on WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. This sale offers rare opportunities for investment. For maps apply to R. BENNER, Esq., No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York, or to the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, April 26, 1867.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, at noon, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May, 1867, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy-yard, New-York, a very large lot of articles of ordnance, comprising cannon, swords, pistols, rifles, gun-carriages, powder, shot and shell.

These articles will be sold in lots.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds on the conclusion of the sale and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time they must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Persons desiring to bid can obtain printed lists on application to the Inspector of Ordnance.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

PUBLIC SALE OF COAL LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF SCHUYLKILL, PENN.—The Belmont Coal Mining Company will offer at public sale, at the Pennsylvania Hall, in the Borough of Pottsville, on the 29th day of May, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., all their real estate, situate in the townships of East Norwegian and Blythe, in the County of Schuylkill, aforesaid, being the whole of the "Belmont Tract," containing 626 acres, and the undivided half of the "Hubley Tract," containing 296 acres.

Terms and conditions made known at the sale.

For further particulars apply to THOMAS R. BANNAN, at Pottsville, or to GARDINER G. HUBBARD, at Boston. By vote of the Company.

GARDINER G. HUBBARD, Clerk.

AT NEWARK, N. J.—AUCTION SALE OF DWELLING-HOUSE AND LOT.—J. S. GAMBLE, Auctioneer, will sell upon the premises on TUESDAY, May 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., the three-story dwelling-house, situated on the north side of James-st., (next to High,) containing seven rooms, with cistern, well and pump; the lot is 34 feet front, by 173, with large barn in the rear.

Also, the shop on the corner of James and Orleans-st.

Also, horse, wagon, sleigh and harness in good order.

Conditions made known at the time of sale.

Sale positive.

THE BOSTON WATER POWER COMPANY will offer at auction, on TUESDAY, May 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, 1,200,000 FEET OF LAND

On Columbus and Huntington avs., Westchester Park, Northampton, Springfield, Worcester, Concord, Rutland, Newton, Pembroke, Brookline, Canton, Dartmouth, Stanhope, St. James, Exeter and Marlborough sts. Terms and conditions made known one week before the sale. By order of the Directors.

N. MATHEWS, President.
G. T. W. BRAMAN, Treasurer.

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers.

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, will sell, on TUESDAY, 14th inst., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable store property No. 163 Chatham-st., running through to New Bowery; lot 21 feet on Chatham-st. and 43 feet on New Bowery; 90 feet deep. Fifty per cent. can remain.

AUCTION SALES.

30,000 TONS PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 Broadway, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1867.

The PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of May inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers, 30,000 tons of fresh-mined "Pittston" Coal of the usual sizes, deliverable at Newburgh, within six weeks of the day of sale.

The sale will be positive, and upon the usual conditions for the sale and shipment of the Company's coal; to be stated at the time of sale.

Terms: 50 cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, if required, at the Company's office.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHATHAM AND PEARL STS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BY ORDER OF THE HEIRS OF MATTHEW BOLMER, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE.

CHATHAM AND PEARL STS.—The valuable property situated on the northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl sts., known as Nos. 108 and 110 Chatham, and 466 and 468 Pearl-st., having a front on Chatham-st. of 29 feet 5 inches, on Pearl-st. of 8° feet, and in depth 108 feet on one side, and 93 feet on the other.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 195 PRINCE-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

PRINCE-ST.—The two and a half story brick house and lot, situate on the north side of Prince-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal sts., and known as No. 195. House, 25 by about 45 feet. Lot, 25x78 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

NINETY VALUABLE LOTS ON CENTRAL PARK, 8TH-AV., 108TH, 109TH, 110TH STS., BY ORDER OF GOUVERNEUR M. WILKINS, ESQ.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

8TH-AV.—Sixteen lots on west side of 8th-av., comprising the entire fronts between 108th and 110th sts.

108TH-ST.—Sixteen lots on north side of 108th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 8th-av.

109TH-ST.—Seventeen lots on south side of 109th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 8th-av.

109TH-ST.—Eighteen lots on north side of 109th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 8th-av.

110TH-ST.—Nineteen lots on south side of 110th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 8th-av.

110th-st. is opened.

Terms of sale will be liberal.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON EAST 27TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST 27TH-ST.—The three-story high-stoop brownstone house and lot situate on the north side of 27th-st., 184 feet 5 inches east of Lexington-av., old No. 71, new No. 121; contains all the modern improvements, and in good order; house 23x55 feet; lot 20 feet by half the block.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHATHAM-ST. AND NEW-BOWERY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

CHATHAM-ST.—The lot of land with the building thereon, situate on the southerly side of Chatham-st., running through to and fronting on New-Bowery: being 21 feet on Chatham-st and 42 feet on New-Bowery, by an average depth of 90 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON EAST 51ST-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Wm. H. Hull, executor of Wm. Atkinson, deceased:

EAST 51ST-ST.—The three-story brick and frame house and lot, situate on the south side of East 51st-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., and known as No. 118 East 51st-st.; house 22x30 feet; lot 25 by 100 feet 5 inches.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD LOTS ON 48TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 14, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

48TH-ST.—The lease of two lots on the north side of 48th-st., 275 feet west of 5th-av., each 25x100 feet 5 inches; lease has 21 years to run from Jan. 1, 1866, at $350 per annum on each lot, with two renewals of 21 years each. Sold subject to usual Columbia College restrictions.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON HUDSON, FERRY, NEWARK, GARDEN, MEADOW AND WILLOW STS., HOBOKEN, N. J., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 4, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, the following desirable lots situate at Hoboken within a short distance of the ferries; the location is healthy and easy of access. The horse cars pass within one block of the property. The streets are graded, the curb and gutters are set and some of the streets are now being paved with the block pavement.

HUDSON-ST.—12 lots between Ferry and Newark sts.

GARDEN-ST.—11 lots, east side, between 9th and 10th sts.

GARDEN-ST.—13 lots, west side, between 9th and 10th sts.

GARDEN-ST.—14 lots, west side, between 10th and 11th sts.

MEADOW-ST.—13 lots, east side, between 9th and 10th sts.

MEADOW-ST.—14 lots, east side, between 10th and 11th sts.

MEADOW-ST.—14 lots, west side, between 9th and 10th sts.

WILLOW-ST.—14 lots, east side, between 9th and 10th sts.

The property will be sold in plots to suit purchasers. The terms of sale will be liberal. Full particulars, maps of the property and printed terms of sale may be obtained at the auctioneer's office, or at the Hoboken ferries after Wednesday, May 15, 1867.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MAY 14, AT 10 O'CLOCK, P.M., at No. 559 Columbia-st., between Summit and Woodhull sts., one rosewood and one mahogany billiard-table, in good order, counters, pier-glass, fine engravings and other furniture of a bar and billiard saloon, lager-beer icehouse.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.

Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS.

DUDLEY'S GROVE, ALDERLY PARK and Myers' Grove. Barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. JAY HASKETT and WM. H. MORTON. Also, steamboats of all kinds. To secure the choice of days, apply early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board of barges, foot of Morton-st.

MERRY AND WISE.—NO. 11 OUT TO-DAY. "Unraveling the Skein," continued. Attractive illustrations, &c. AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI—THE ELIZABETH FURORE.

RISTORI'S LAST WEEK IN AMERICA.
FRENCH THEATRE ... Director, J. GRAU.
MME. RISTORI LEAVES AMERICA SATURDAY.

The unprecedented and extraordinary success attending the production of ELIZABETH IN AMERICA, (it having been performed forty-four times during Mme. Ristori's American engagement,) and in consequence of the UNIVERSAL DEMAND of MANY who were unable to procure seats for the Elizabeth nights and matinees,

Mr. GRAU has determined to produce ELIZABETH THIS (MONDAY) AND TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENINGS, for the last time in America.

FRIDAY EVENING, CLOSING NIGHT, AND LAST APPEARANCE of the great tragedienne in America. BENEFIT of Mme. RISTORI—MEDEA, the tragedy selected for her eventful debut.

Sale of seats for Mme. Ristori's benefit and last appearance in America commences to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—RISTORI—WEDNESDAY.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ITALIAN SCHOOLS IN NEW-YORK.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 15, 1867, on which occasion Mme. RISTORI will appear for the last time in Brooklyn in her great character of MARY STUART.

Sale of tickets commences this morning at the Brooklyn Academy, and New-York at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

RISTORI—FRENCH THEATRE.—MATINEE.

Director and Lessee ... J. GRAU.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 15, at 12 o'clock,
GRAND RISTORI MATINEE
IN AID OF THE AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND.
MME. RISTORI
having offered her magnificent talents, will give her only matinee of MARY STUART.
Box office for securing seats will open to-day.

RISTORI MATINEE FOR THE BENEFIT IN aid of and under the patronage of the Ladies' Southern Relief Association.
FRENCH THEATRE ... Lessee and Director, J. GRAU.
On THURSDAY, May 16, Grand Matinee at 1 o'clock.
Doors open at 12½.
ADELAIDE RISTORI IN MACBETH.
Sale of seats commences to-day.

IRVING HALL.

MARK TWAIN

Will deliver his SERIO-HUMOROUS LECTURE ON THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, for the last time prior to his departure to the Holy Land, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 15, AT IRVING HALL.

Tickets, 50c., for sale at Chickering's.
Reserved seats, 50c. extra, for sale at the Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday.
Doors open at 7; the Sublime Utterances begin at 8.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 63 MADISON-AV.
TERMS, $10 PER QUARTER.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all theatres, concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

THE TURF.

JEROME PARK.

THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB WILL HOLD ITS SPRING RACE MEETING! FOR THE YEAR 1867, AT JEROME PARK, NEAR FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Races will take place on WEDNESDAY, May 22, THURSDAY, May 23, and SATURDAY, May 25.

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22.

FIRST RACE—THE SPRING STAKES, for three year olds, three-quarters of a mile. Subscription, $100. H. F. $600 added. Closed with eight nominations.
1. R. W. Cameron's imp'd. b. c., HAMPTON COURT.
2. A. Belmont's imp'd. b. f., MAID OF HONOR.
3. Leonard W. Jerome's ch. f., CLARA CLARITA.
4. D. Reedy's bl. f., ANNIE WORKMAN.
5. F. Morris' b. f., RUTHLESS.
6. F. Morris' b. c., MONDAY.
7. D. McDaniel's b. c., MORRISSEY.
8. R. Underwood's ch. c., METAIRIE.

SECOND RACE—PREMIUM $500, for all ages. One mile.

THIRD RACE—PREMIUM $800, for all ages. Two and a quarter miles.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 23.

FIRST RACE—PREMIUM $500, for all ages. One and a quarter miles.

SECOND RACE—PREMIUM $700, for all ages. One and a quarter miles.

THIRD RACE—FEATHER STAKES, for all ages. Two and three-quarter miles, to carry 100 pounds each. Subscription, $100. H. F., $800 added. Closed with seven nominations.
1. P. S. Forbes' ch. h., FLEETWING.
2. D. McDaniel's b. h., JULIUS.
3. J. S. Watson's ch. h., ONWARD.
4. J. S. Watson's b. h., DELAWARE.
5. J. S. Watson's b. h., CAPTAIN MOORE.
6. M. H. Sanford's g. h., LOADSTONE.
7. M. H. Sanford's ch. m., EARING.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 25.

FIRST RACE—HURDLE RACE, Handicap for all ages. One and three-quarter miles, over Six Hurdles. $500 to the winner. $100 to second horse. Closed with five entries.
1. R. W. Cameron's b. g., BIRAGUE, 135 pounds.
2. H. B. Gate's bl. m., BLACK BESS, 140 pounds.
3. Daniel Leary's ch. m., LADY ALICE, 135 pounds.
4. D. Ready's br. h., ZIG ZAG, 156 pounds.
5. D. McDaniel's bl. h., BLACKBIRD, 140 pounds.

SECOND RACE—HOTEL STAKES, for all ages. Subscription, $50 each. P. P., with $1,000 added. $200 of the stakes to second horse. Three miles. Closed with five nominations.
1. R. W. Cameron's imp'd. b. c., HAMPTON COURT.
2. P. S. Forbes' ch. h., FLEETWING.
3. J. S. Watson's b. h., DELAWARE.
4. J. S. Watson's ch. h., ONWARD.
5. M. H. Sanford's g. h., LOADSTONE.

THIRD RACE—SELLING PREMIUM, $500, for all ages. One and a quarter miles. Entrance money to second horse.

FOURTH RACE—MATCH—Mile heats. A. Belmont's imp'd b. f., MAID OF HONOR, 3 years, by Newminster, dam Himalaya, 87 pounds, against P. S. Forbes' ch. c., DE COURCY, 3 years, by Trovatore, dam Rhoda, by imp'd Glencoe, 90 pounds.

The first Race each day will come off punctually at 3 o'clock. Badges, entitling the holder to the Quarter Stretch during the meeting, $10, or for one day $4. Entrance to Field, $1—to the Grand Stand, $1 extra. Carriages free.

The course can be reached by the New-York and Harlem Railroad to Fordham—extra trains will be run from 42d-st. every day during the Races; and by Carriage through Central Park, Macombs' Dam, Central-av., and by Bloomingdale Road to King's Bridge—also by 3d-av. and Fordham Horse Cars.

Tickets may be obtained at the principal Hotels, and at the Box-office of Wallack's Theatre.

A. BELMONT, President.
JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary.

P. S. FORBES,
JOHN F. PURDY,
JOHN HUNTER,
A. C. MONSON,
R. TAYLOR,
Race Stewards.

HOBOKEN RACES.

SPRING MEETING, 1867.
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, May 14, 15 and 17.
FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, May 14, 1867.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap hurdle race, two miles, over six hurdles. Premium, $200. For horses that never won a steeple chase or hurdle race. Entrance five per cent. Weight to be declared on the 13th of May.

SECOND RACE.—Sweepstakes premium of $500 for horses born three year olds. One and a half mile dash; to carry 90 lbs., $50 entrance, h. f. 1. J. W. Pennock's ch. c. by Vandal, dam by imp. Margrave. 2. R. W. Cameron's b. c. Hampton Court, by Young Melbourne, dam Durindana, three years. 3. E. V. Snedeker's b. c. by Slasher, dam by Trustee. 4. D. Reedy's blk. f. Annie Workman, (late Lizzie Workman,) dam by Wagram, out of Lady Franklin by imp. Jordan. 5. F. Morris' b. f. Egotist, by Eclipse, out of Vanity by Revenue. 6. D. McDaniel's b. c. Morrissey, by Breckinridge, dam by Bonnie Scotland. 7. D. McDaniel's ch. f. by Planet, out of Carolina. 8. J. S. Watson's b. f. Bonnie Doon, by imp. Balrownie, dam Pasia by Revenue. 9. J. S. Watson's b. f. Vixen, by Vandal, dam imp. L'Anglaise, by Hobbie Noble.

THIRD RACE.—Sweepstakes premium of $300. Free handicap for all ages. Dash of one mile. $100 entrance. 1. T. B. Read's ch. f. Enchantress, by Lexington, dam Ellen Bateman, by imp. Glencoe. 100 lbs. 2. D. Reedy's ch. g. Tom Wolfolk, by Lexington, out of Florida by Eclipse. 96 lbs. 3. Morris' b. f. Egotist, by Eclipse, out of Vanity by Revenue. 90 lbs. 4. F. Morris' [illegible], by Eclipse, out of Starbeam by imp. Glencoe. 5. F. Morris' g. c. out of Fidelity by imp. Glencoe. 93 lbs. 6. D. McDaniel's b. c. Ripley, by Jeff. Davis, out of Nina by Boston. 96 lbs. 7. D. McDaniel's blk. f., by imp. Eclipse, out of Greek Slave by imp. Glencoe. 83 lbs.

FOURTH RACE.—Premium of $100. All ages. Mile heats.

The first race will come off at 1½ P. M. precisely. Thirty minutes are allowed between the races.

The trains of the Erie Railway from foot of Chambers-st., New-York, run direct to the grounds as follows: Leave New-York for track at 9:15, 10 A. M., 12 M. and 12:15 P. M. Leave Paterson for track at 12 M. Leave track for New-York at 3:55 and 5:40 P. M. Leave track for Paterson, Port Jervis and intermediate stations at 5 P. M. Fare 30 cents.

Stages will connect with Hoboken ferry horse cars at Union Hill, and run direct to the track.

J. HARVEY LYONS, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

THE LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.

LITCHFIELD, CONN.
REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:
Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. B. Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilyea, D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, CONN.

A family school for boys under 14 years of age. Twenty-first session opens May 6.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,

Florida, Orange Co., N. Y.
Institution endowed. Advantages superior. Terms, $100 for 21 weeks.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give private instruction, day or evening, during the entire Summer in practical book-keeping, business writing, commercial arithmetic, &c., and qualify pupils for any business.

A BUSINESS COURSE.—BOOK-KEEPING, writing, arithmetic, spelling, $20. Ladies, twenty writing lessons, $2. PAINE'S Business Colleges, corner Bowery and Canal-st. Brooklyn College removed to No. 347 Fulton.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address MISS EMILY NELSON.

PRIVATE TUITION IN ENGLISH, Classics, Mathematics, &c. Address A. M., Room No. 16, No. 1,193 Broadway.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—White Plains, N.Y. Principal O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE in teaching German, French, Spanish, Latin, music, painting and English, desires an engagement in a private family; best City references. Address Miss C., care of Sheldon & Co., No. 498 Broadway, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN, TEACHER OF LANGUAGES, wants a place where he can earn a living without severe exercise to his eyes; references unexceptionable. Apply to his friend Dr. Newbrough, No. [illegible] 6th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½; EVENING AT 8.
THE GREAT ATTRACTION.
MR. DION BOUCICAULT'S CELEBRATED DRAMA of the OCTOROON.

O C T O R O O N,
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Produced with NEW SCENERY, MECHANICAL EFFECTS and STAGE APPOINTMENTS, and in which the popular Comedian,

YANKEE LOCKE,

will appear in his excellent personation of SALEM SCUDDER. The piece cast to the FULL STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.

This is the THE ONLY PLACE OF AMUSEMENT in the City where LADIES, FAMILIES and CHILDREN may pass an AGREEABLE and INSTRUCTIVE DAY.

To be seen at all hours, THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.

GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
300 SPECIMENS OF LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA.
OVER 300,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

T. MAGUIRE and Prof. RISLEY ... Managers.
EVERY EVENING AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES,
THE WONDERFUL JAPANESE,
(Imported to this country by Prof. Risley,)
in their marvelous performances. Concluding every night with the most wonderful and thrilling exhibition of human skill and endurance ever witnessed, entitled
THE ENCHANTED LADDER!
Ending with the terrific flight of little "All Right," with lightning rapidity, from the dome of the Academy to the Parquet.

Seats secured one week in advance. Box Office open every morning at 8 o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Admission to Parquet and Balcony	$1 00
Family Circle	50
Boxes	10 00

Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

REMOVAL.

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of
PIANO-FORTES,
WITH THEIR PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS.
Nos. 644 and 646 BROADWAY, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufacturers of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,

Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.

Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement," applied directly to the full iron frame.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "Patent Resonator" and double Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

STEINWAY & SONS' Pianos are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible. These instruments are the only American Pianos exported to Europe in large numbers, and actually used by the great pianists in European Concert Rooms.

Every Piano warranted for five years. Old Pianos taken in exchange.

WAREROOMS, FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., NEW-YORK.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES, [illegible] SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly instalments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let. Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—Fifty-six gold or silver medals, or other highest premiums awarded them. Used and recommended by the best organists generally. Fifty styles; $75 to $1,000. New and second-hand instruments rented on favorable terms. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT UNION PIANO-FORTE COMPANY, corner 16th-av. and 36th-st., are selling their splendid instruments at unheard of prices. Give them a call.

PIANOS.—VERY SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS at moderate prices; second-hand pianos from $100 to $250; pianos to rent. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, No. 73 4th-av., corner of 10th-st.

FIFTEEN SECOND-HAND PIANOS from $75 to $200; first-class new pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

A REVOLUTIONIZING INVENTION.—Otto's American Piano, executed for the Paris Exposition, is now exhibited at SHERWIN & HERBERT'S, (at Hall & Son's.) No. 543 Broadway.

PIANO FORTES.—SIXTEEN SECOND-HAND pianos, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway.
Pianos to rent.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

On and after March 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 43 East River (foot of Rutgers-st.,) New-York:

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. B. A. HILDRETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table.

The new and beautiful sidewheel steamer RIVER QUEEN will be put on the route to Sag Harbor about May 1, 1867. DAVID WILLIAMS, President, No. 5 Beekman-st.

J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

LOWER HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S DAILY LINE TO GRASSY POINT.

The steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW will commence regular trips on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., leaving Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M.

TIME-TABLE.

Warren-st., leaves	4:00	Grassy Point, leaves	6:30
Yonkers	5:00	Sing Sing	7:15
Irvington	5:30	Tarrytown	7:45
Tarrytown	5:45	Irvington	8:00
Sing Sing	6:15	Yonkers	8:30
Grassy Point, arrives	7:00	Warren-st., arrives	9:30

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, May 4, 3 P. M.	Monday, May 6, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, May 7, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, May 8, 7 A. M.
Thursday, May 9, 10 A. M.	Friday, May 10, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, May 11, 12 M.	

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8¼, and 34th-st. at 8½ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning will leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY—For Albany and Troy, and all points north and east, EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st.

N. B.—This is the cheapest, pleasantest and most direct route for Saratoga and Lake George, and via railroads and lake steamers for Whitehall, Rutland, Burlington, North Adams, Cambridge, St. Albans, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate stations. Tickets sold, baggage checked, and state-rooms engaged at the principal hotels and offices on the wharf.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITEstone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Glen Cove, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 1, the elegant new steamer SEAWANAKA, CHARLES POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 4 E. R. (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK, CONNECTING WITH DANbury Railroad.—The new and fast steamer NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at half-past two o'clock P. M. Fare, 25 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY EVENING, May 13, 1867.
TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH PERFORMANCE OF
THE BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
FORTIETH GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, May 18, 1867, at 1 o'clock.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquet and Dress Circle ... $1
Family Circle ... 50
Curtain rises at night at 7¾; at Matinee 1 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Re-engagement for SIX NIGHTS ONLY of the famous actor and author,
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Who will appear MONDAY EVENING, May 13, in his decidedly excellent humorous impersonation of
CAPTAIN CUTTLE,
In the celebrated Dickens romance of
DOMBEY & SON,
DOMBEY & SON,
Which was received on Thursday last by one of the largest and most discriminating audiences of the season with the MOST ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS OF DELIGHT.
On MONDAY EVENING, May 20, the new local drama,
TREASURE TROVE.
Will be presented. Box-sheet now open.

WORRELL SISTERS.

NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
SECOND WEEK
OF THE
BEAUTIFUL AND VERSATILE SISTERS,
MISS SOPHIE, IRENE AND JENNIE.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
THE ELVES
AND
CINDERELLA.
Doors open at 7: curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Admission 75 cents.

LINGARD'S

NEW THEATRE,
574 Broadway. 574.
The astonishing
JAP ON KNEES.
First week of the celebrated
TOURAINE BROTHERS.
The new ballet entitled
FETE DES SILAS,
and Hernandez' Pontomime of
THE FRENCH MILLINERS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Admission 50 cents.
DURING THE WEEK and SATURDAY MATINEE,
The Shakesperian Scholar and Actor,
Mr. JAMES H. HACKETT,
in his immortal impersonation of
SIR JOHN FALSTAFF, in THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
SATURDAY, FIRST HACKETT and ONLY FALSTAFF MATINEE.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. Lester Wallack.
Boucicault's last and most triumphant success, entitled
FLYING SCUD,
OR A
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE,
EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.

BOWERY THEATRE.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
AND PARTING OVATION TO
G. C. HOWARD,
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 13, 1867.
ONE HUNDRED VOLUNTEERS.
TUESDAY—HARRY CUNNINGHAM'S BENEFIT.
WEDNESDAY—BENEFIT OF G. MALMBURG.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE,
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
G. W. H. Griffin & T. Condron, Proprietors and Managers.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
A NEW PIECE.
THE UPPER TEN THOUSAND.
Second week of the
GREAT JAPANESE TROUPE
in their great FEET,
CLIMBING THE PERILOUS LADDER.
Doors open at 7—to commence at 8 o'clock.
Matinee EVERY SATURDAY at 2½ o'clock.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way.

APPEARANCE OF THE JAPS IN THEIR SUNDAY CLOTHES. The ONLY LEON'S IL Bacio, L'Estasi, Saucy Sal, and Domestic Bliss. EPH HORN'S WOMAN'S RIGHTS, Tragedy. THE JAPS, HAM-KATCHER-SAD AND-CHEEKY AND SON.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX, LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Sixty magnificent scenes, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 8. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 2½ o'clock; open 1½. ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Prop'r.

BIERSTADT'S NEW PICTURE—"THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO SEMITE"—On exhibition at the Studio Building, No. 51 West 10th-st., on and after FRIDAY, the 26th of April, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., until June 1, for the benefit and under the patronage of the "Ladies Southern Relief Association." Season tickets 50 cents; single tickets 25 cents.

LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER HIS last lecture in this City for the present season at the Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 15, subject—*Here and There in Britain*. Doors open at 7; lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1: may be had at D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway; Heard & Co.'s, No. 311 Grand-st.; Casswell, Hazard & Co.'s, 24th-st. and 5th-av.; Foster & Palmer's, No. 14 Bible House; Crosses' bookstore, No. 15 3d-av., and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

ANNIVERSARIES.

NEW-YORK ORPHAN ASYLUM ANNIVERSARY AND CONCERT—The New-York Orphan Asylum Society will hold its sixty-first anniversary on TUESDAY, May 14, at 7½ P. M., at Steinway Hall, 14th-st.; Rev. Dr. WASHBURN will read the annual report and deliver an address; the children will take part in the exercises, as usual. Signor Severini, Miss Kate McDonald, Miss Sterling, Mr. J. Lumbard and Mr. J. N. King have kindly volunteered their services for the occasion.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in a letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Diseases of a Private Character at DR. GRINDLE'S office, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera. Those who have been unskilfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay. Consultation free.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 20 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL aid will find it to their interest to consult Dr. WEST, an old and experienced practitioner. A safe and speedy cure guaranteed, or no charge. Office 545 Broadw'y.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton-st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 196 Stanton-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $5 per vial. [illegible] nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

POLITICS IN THE SOUTH.

The Republican Party in the Southern States—How to Insure its Success and Permanent Ascendancy in that Section—It Must Be a National Party; Not the Party of a Section or a Caste.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LYNCHBURGH, Va., Wednesday, May 8, 1867.

I desire to make known to the Republicans of the North the feelings and opinions of a numerous and intelligent class of Republicans in the Southern States, who have always regretted that the greatest party that ever arose in America did not, after saving the Union, abolishing Slavery and exterminating the doctrines and party of disunion, at once address itself to the noble task of nationalizing its own creed and organization.

That it had strong claims to popular support, even in the Southern States, can easily be shown. The Slavery question had been eliminated from among the issues of parties, and the cause of antagonism between itself and these States had been removed. No respectable man in a single Southern State desired, as no intelligent man expected, the revival in any possible contingency of the slave institution. In the minds of very many rightly-thinking men, the Republican Party had actually conferred a great boon upon the conquered section:—it had saved it from secession, and thus averted a fate far more disastrous than subjugation; it had accomplished for it, in the abolition of Slavery, an object long desired by its wisest men, which could never have been consummated by voluntary action. In conferring these priceless benefactions it had, even under the rude forms of war, entitled itself to the gratitude of the conquered section, and laid a foundation of popularity that would have continued ever to widen and strengthen with the progress of time.

The Republican Party had also accomplished fully as much for the Union. It had crushed out and forever discredited the school of doctrines which had always enfeebled, and finally well-nigh destroyed the Union. It had reëstablished the principles of Washington, the Adamses and John Marshall. It had not only saved, but had nationalized the Union. It had not only saved it for the occasion, but had saved it for all time.

These were claims to nationality and services to the whole country which none could dispute, and all were bound to recognize. They constituted a title to popular support which, rightly used, could not have failed to give the Republican Party a permanent ascendancy in the Union at large, and in every considerable part of it.

It is certainly a debatable question whether the party has made the best use of its just claims to national support. In the general opinion it may have done so; but, actuated by local ideas and occupying a local standpoint, I feel that it has, up to this time, failed to do so with reference to its claims upon the Southern States. I feel, as a Southern Union man who has done some service for the Union cause, that we have greater difficulties to encounter in building up the Republican into the ascendant party of the South, in the year 1867, than we had in the year 1865. I feel that it is more difficult to do so, even with the aid of the negro vote, nearly all of which we shall secure, than it was two years ago without that vote. I say this while it is time to speak, and while it will do good and not harm to speak.

So far as the Southern States are concerned, it seems to me, that the Republican Party has not relied with sufficient confidence upon its own just claims to popular favor. We in these States, whatever may be or may have been our opinions and aims, are under the necessity of uniting with one Northern party or the other, to secure reinstatement in the Union, and rehabilitation in the rights of citizenship. As to the past, we recognize, in the results of Republican action above alluded to, great benefactions of inestimable value which that Party has already conferred upon us. As to the future, all our interests require a speedy restoration to the Union, and a prompt affiliation with the party most able to effect that restoration. Restoration is the leading desire of the Southern heart. There could not be a more pertinent inquiry than the one which dwells upon every lip—Which of the two Northern parties is the one most able to bring the Southern States speedily into the Union? This is the question of the hour throughout the South, and the answer is obvious to every mind. If the Republican Party so wills, every Southern man knows that we may be admitted within a few months. On the contrary, if that Party refuses, all know that we may fail to be admitted for several years. These considerations would give irrisistible strength to the Republican Party in the Southern States, if many of the representatives of the Party did not persist in doing many things tending to undermine that strength. Instead of nationalizing, their whole endeavor seems to be to sectionalize the Party, especially by antagonizing its aims and policy with those most cherished by the intelligent classes of the Southern population.

For the Republican Party to rely upon building up a negro alliance at the South as such is virtually to sectionalize itself. A party formed of a class or a caste is less entitled to the character of nationality than a party formed of a geographical section. The negroes in the South numbered 4,215,634 in 1860; the whites in the same year numbered 7,966,953—twice as many. The preponderance of the whites is now in a still greater ratio. In 1860 there were but two States (South Carolina and Mississippi) in which the negroes outnumbered the whites; at present there is probably not one State. It is thus plain, that a negro party in the Southern States must be a minority party, to say nothing of what a party founded upon the antagonism of races, must sooner or later become in those States where the favored race is *nil*. Moreover, in attempting to form a negro party in the former slaveholding States, there is more probability of losing negro votes than of gaining over white ones. Among the whites the feeling of caste is very strong and active. Among the negroes the instinct does not exist; in Africa the feeling of tribe, or clan, or nation, or race has never been very decided.

If parties are to be formed of races, the party of the less numerous, less intelligent, and less clannish race, is sure to be the weaker. After the Republican Party had emancipated the colored race, it was right that it should enfranchise it. But I appeal now to its good feeling, its sound sense, and its serious reflection, whether it should not make its Southern platform broad and catholic enough to invite and embrace both races of these States; whether it should not abandon the policy of exclusiveness, not merely with reference to the predominant race in a great section of the Union, but as to that section itself.

The men who have assumed to manage the affairs of the Republican Party (or, as they would have it, the Radical Party,) in this part of the Union, have not, as a general rule, been actuated by enlarged views or catholic impulses. They have assumed an attitude of denunciatory and intolerant antagonism toward the great body of the people; and, instead of endeavoring to conciliate the sensible, the patriotic and the influential portions of the white population, embracing many as good Union men as the Union contains, they have studied to exclude them from the Republican Party and to alienate them from the Republican cause. They have virtually confessed their own unworthiness to conduct the operations of a great party by manifesting a dread of contact and association with the worth, respectability, experience and intelligence of the land. We, who are on the [illegible] tendency of things; but you Republicans of the North can speak with authority and effect to the persons who are doing so much injury to the cause. To secure the support of the voters of four millions of a newly-enfranchised population is an object as legitimate and worthy as it is novel and grand; but it may be sought by measures which will overreach themselves—which may convert a temporary success into a worthless triumph and a permanent and irremediable disadvantage.

Active measures have very recently been taken in Virginia to avoid this danger. They have been taken in time and will prove successful. Give us a liberal national policy; relieve us of as much of the prejudice which we have had to carry as possible, and we promise you as vigorous, prosperous and daily growing Republican Party in Virginia and in every Southern State.

POW-HA-TAN.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

The Negro Disturbance in Richmond—The Trial of Davis.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Thursday, May 9, 1867.

Dealing with the greater before the less I must again take up the negro before the Davis case, for at this moment the Ex-Chief of the rebellion is crowded out of public sight by the occurrences of last evening. At the very moment I sat in my room writing the unfavorable impressions made upon me by the conduct of the negroes, a large band of them were busily engaged in a distant part of the town justifying all that I was saying. A telegram sent you last night gave the facts with sufficient accuracy to make up a judgment in the matter. Two men, white and colored, got into a fight both; were arrested, and the white being one of a visiting fire company was released, and thereupon the negroes took the law in their own hands and attempted to redress their grievance by violently wresting the black from the hands of the officers. Carrying out this design, they assembled in large numbers, used incendiary language and stoned the Police. They refused to disperse, even after they had accomplished their purpose, at the request of the Mayor and of Gen. Schofield, and were only amenable to the points of bayonets and the butts of muskets. Granting they had provocation, as everybody does, nobody, not even the most rampant of so-called loyalists, has thus far attempted to plead that provocation as an excuse for the lawlessness evinced in the subsequent proceedings, and hence it happens that everybody is anxiously inquiring what does all this portend in the future. Is the elevation of the negro race to be followed instantly by a lawless pandemonium? I have endeavored to-day to discover what the loyalists think of the event of last night, and the drift of opinion is that the outbreak is totally inexcusable; that the great body of the blacks should not be held responsible for it, as it was evidently the work of a few of the idle and vicious. It is admitted too, and roundly asserted by this same class, that Underwood's charge has done much to demoralize the negroes, and the riot is held to be the legitimate result of such utterances from the Bench, an opinion that is strengthened by the fact that all over the mad, excited, gibbering crowd such cries could be heard as, "Guess we'se gwine to do as we please; isn't Judge Underwood here to pretect us?" Gen. Schofield finds a mitigation of the outrage inflicted upon law by the fact that the number engaged in it has been much exaggerated, but he has also declared that he thought from the appearance of things that the time had come to teach the negroes that they could not be a law unto themselves. Not only did Gen. Schofield disperse the crowd by military force, but he hunted up and arrested the original cause of the difficulty.

The utter demoralization that is coming upon the negroes is, however, more apparent upon a more contracted and less public stage than the Broad-street riot.

UNDERWOOD'S GRAND JURY,

it is well-known, is composed partly of colored men, and it is reasonable to suppose that the more sensible and discreet of the dark-hued were selected act for first time as Grand Jurors either in this or any other State, yet the fact is that the body to which they belong has done nothing for the five days they have been in session, except to listen to the harangues from these colored men upon the necessity of confiscation and the division of the lands of the South among the negroes, with frequent and fervid eulogies of Thaddeus Stevens. John Minor Botts, grown savage in appearance by the hirsute appendages he has added to his face, has tried in vain to stop the flow of this torrent of African eloquence by explaining that the Grand Jury have nothing whatever to do with the subjects so provocative of talk, but his colored cojurors consider themselves wiser than he and pay no attention to his protests. Poor Botts! He sowed the wind and now he reaps the whirlwind. When he is told, substantially, "Gor a mity Mr. Botts, does'nt de colored people want land, and how is dey goin to get it widout its confiscated and gub to 'em." This Grand Jury has been in session four hours per day each day since Monday last, and as yet have not acted upon a single indictment, and the explanation is that the negro members occupy all the time in making speeches upon the duty of the Government to confiscate the lands of the South, a duty they seem to think they can, in their capacity as Grand Jurors, somehow aid in fulfilling.

Confiscation is becoming the burden of the negroes' cry by day and by night. They talk of it on street corners, and they and the white men consorting with them bellow themselves hoarse in favor of it at every one of their meetings, of which they have one nearly every evening. They have become possessed of the "itching palm;" of a mad desire to obtain property without working for it, and, of course, they are becoming national rubbish.

Coming now to him who is now temporarily forgotten, but who will on Monday next be the central figure in one of the most memorable scenes of history, I must speak of

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

To-morrow there will be a break in the monotony of the prisoner's existence—to-morrow he will for a time get beyond the walls of the massive fortress and act a part, albeit a passive one, in history again. Whether he will go back to his old quarters again, whether he will find he has been but transferred from a comfortable to an uncomfortable prison, or whether the curtain will ring down upon him released upon bail, are all hypotheses which Jefferson Davis has not the slightest means of resolving, nor, for that matter, has any one else. This letter will probably be published on the morning of the day when Jefferson Davis will stand arraigned before a Federal Court in the same building where for four years he directed a great rebellion, and it will not be unprofitable for the readers of the Times to glance over the *résumé* of the case which I feel called on to make.

I have from day to day sent leading facts by telegraph, but the grouping of these together will serve more effectually to show the absurdity of very many of the statements that have been sent forth, both from here and from Washington. I tell first what I know to be true—the information being derived from the highest source, and next, what is inferred in high circles from these facts.

Jefferson Davis will be brought from Fortress Monroe to this city to-morrow, by authority of the writ of the *habeas corpus* already issued, and which has been published, and will probably arrive early in the afternoon. There will be no demonstration allowed or probably attempted either for or against him. He will be taken quietly to the Spottswood Hotel, and there as quietly retained until Monday morning. Doubtless very many cards will be left for him—some from personal friendship for the man, but the great bulk as a testimonial of devotion to the cause he is supposed to typify. Of these missives, however, Mr. Jefferson Davis will remain in ignorance probably; if he expresses a desire to see any particular person, the Government officials will not stand in the way of the gratification of that desire. The very fact that he is taken to one of the first hotels of the city is proof that the Government manifests the utmost consideration for the prisoner; but the attendant arrangements will show that the Spottswood will be, for the time being, the home of a prisoner, not the palace of a hero. On Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, the prisoner will be taken to the United States Court-room, and for the first time for months Davis will be the target of hundreds of curious eyes. He will be the central figure in a scene that will live forever, and will blend in strange confusion the sublime and the ridiculous, the grand and the mean. Underwood will sit alone in the little pen called a bench, and will scarcely dare lift his eyes from the contemplation of his finger-nails—at least, he does not on ordinary occasions. Stanbery, the Attorney-General; Wm. M. Evarts, Lucius H. Chandler will sit upon one side the table, representatives of the Government, and on the other will be grouped the prisoner, Chas. O'Conor, Wm. B. Read, and others of his counsel. These, with the Marshal, will be all the actors in the scene, and who will be the spectators only the day can tell; but as the doors will be closed to all not provided with tickets of admission, in order to prevent an overcrowding of the Court-room, and as these tickets are issued out under the direction of Judge Underwood, it is safe to prophecy that the negroes will get more than their share, and the cloud without the bar have only a silver lining.

Then the intentions of the Government concerning the prisoner will be slowly unveiled step by step through Attorney-General Stanbery, Mr. Chandler and Mr. Evarts. To-morrow there is to be in Washington a last donsultation of these gentlemen with the Government, which may change entirely or modify these intentions; but at present they are that the Government will not attempt to sustain the sufficiency of the return of Gen. Burton to the writ of *habeas corpus*, which is that he holds the prisoner by virtue of the order of the President of the United States as a military prisoner. This course will have the effect of compelling the Court to hold that the prisoner is illegally detained, and to order his discharge. Up to this moment the counsel for the prisoner will probably remain passive, but the moment Davis is discharged he will be arrested upon a bench warrant for high treason under the Norfolk indictment. From that moment he passes under judicial control, and his case is at the absolute disposal of the Court, and the immediate and pressing question will be—what shall be done with him? I know positively that the Government does not wish to try him, and will not now unless a different conclusion shall be reached to-morrow at Washington. The counsel for the prisoner may insist upon an immediate trial, but if the Government counsel declare they are not ready the Court will defer it. Then the prisoner will move to be admitted to bail, and the Government will not resist the application; but it by no means follows that the application will be granted. The authority to admit to bail in capital cases is found in the act of Sept. 24, 1789, (*Brightly's Digest*, page 90;) but the power is a discretionary one with the Judge, and the temptation of the prospect of Jefferson Davis languishing out the Summer in Libby Prison or the Virginia Penitentiary will be hard for John C. Underwood to resist. The diseased heart and idiotic head that gave birth to the recent charge will not be likely to permit any question of national honor, or even of party expediency, to avert the gratification of malignity. Underwood killed his party in his State with his recent outrage upon decency, and who shall say that he will not kill it throughout the Union by this outrage upon justice?

At any rate, the decision of the question will be left entirely to him; he will be the pivot upon which the case will turn, for Chief Justice Chase will not be here. The Chief Justice has throughout these proceedings been made to play Harlequin with wonderful vigor; has been jerked up in all manner of unexpected places, and been made to disappear with the perplexing rapidity of the bed in the pantomime. Two days ago it was positively asserted by those who ought to have known that the Chief Justice would be here on Saturday (to-morrow), and would be on the bench (that is in the pen) with Underwood on Monday, and it is now as positively said by these same parties, and others equally within the inner shrine, that Chase will not be here until the 20th inst., and this latter is probably truth. Being such, it suggests a last possibility, which is that everything may be deferred for a week, even to the hearing upon the writ of *habeas corpus*, and Underwood not be left alone in his glory.

To summarize: I know the Government does not wish to try Davis, and will not resist his admission to bail. It cannot be forced to trial, its wish on the bail matter may be disregarded by the Court, and the whole thing may be postponed until the arrival of the Chief Justice. This delightful uncertainty will serve as food for public reflection until events declare themselves.

E. C.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The Church Anti-Slavery Society—Discourse of Rev. Dr. Cheever.

The closing Sabbath services at the Church of the Puritans, last evening, were attended by a large assemblage. On the same occasion, that of the anniversary of the Church Anti-Slavery Society, Rev. Dr. Cheever delivered a dicourse, which, despite its unusual length, was listened to with marked attention.

DISCOURSE OF DR. CHEEVER.

He took his text from the 103d Psalm, 6th verse, reading: "The Lord executeth righteousness and judgment for all that are oppressed," and said that no generation had beheld a fulfillment of this prophecy on a grander scale than the men of to-day. Another text upon which he would pause before proceeding further, was that saying "Not for your sakes did I this, be it known unto you; be ye ashamed and confounded for your own ways, house of Israel," and remarked that these two quotations would be the key-note of the discourse he was about to deliver. He argued that there was, indeed, cause to thank God for his goodness toward a nation which had so long neglected His commands and set their faces against His works. God had emancipated the slaves against our efforts and protestations, and had compelled us against our own will to strike off their chains. When this was done, said he, we wished ourselves to be regarded as emancipationists, and claimed credit for accomplishing a task which we had opposed from the very outset. He claimed that if we could erase from history the record of our shameful complicity with slavery, we ought not to do it for that record proved the great forbearance of God, who, notwithstanding the rebellion of the nation, had graciously suffered it to live. He thanked the Lord that it could not be done, for while showing the deprivation of mankind it set forth the ever-merciful kindness of the Almighty. Proceeding, and alluding to the work of emancipation in England, Brussia and Brazil, he argued that in each of these countries the downfall of slavery had been brought about by the spontaneous will of the people, while in our own country it had been reluctantly submitted to by the Government and people, lest its maintenance should prove fatal to their political existence. The speaker then adverted to the change that five years had wrought, and drew a comparison between the day when the Secessionist proclaimed in the Senate of the United States that his followers would call the roll of their slaves on Bunker Hill, and the day which had now come, when he was liberated from a prison on a writ of *habeas corpus*, that he might be tried for treason against the nation. Having referred to the question of suffrage, he expressed the opinion that the logic of man's rights would lead to woman's and declared that if women could be queens and vote in churches, whether their husbands voted or not, there was no reason for depriving them of the elective franchise. He reverted again to the text, "Not for your sakes did I do this, be it known unto you; be ye ashamed and confounded for your ways, O house of Israel!" and having pointed out the goodness of God in not having chastised the nation and the Church too severely for their opposition to His work, alluded to the sacrifices which would have been avoided had Slavery been abolished before the experience of the hour exacted its destruction. He spoke of the organization of the Church Anti-Slavery Society, whose object it had been to effect the abolition of the evil long before any speck of war was visible on the horizon; of the years which the Society had intended to devote to eradicating the curse by the use of moral force, and of the inimical spirit with which the labors of the members were viewed by all. The practice of introducing politics into the pulpit had been universally reproved, yet the speaker believed that it was no more necessary for religion to keep aloof from politics than for one to be a monk who would be a good Christian. He recalled the exertions made by the Society in their attempts to abolish Slavery, the unpopularity which the members reaped as the fruits of their toil, and the setting aside of their plans, until the question of expediency caused a sudden recognition of the injustice of Slavery and the necessity of the hour worked its final destruction. Referring to any proposition of repudiation of the debt or of non-submission to taxation which might be made, he saw that is was necessary to bow to these modes of chastisement, lest the Lord should increase their weight. God, besides, had said "I will chastise you by your iniquities for the purposes of your own restoration." The speaker then adverted to the future change of location of the Church, to the cause which had led to the temporary difficulties into which the congregation had been involved, and which arose out of the disfavor with which the views of the pastor and the Church Anti-Slavery Society had been looked upon by a large proportion of the wealthier members of the congregation, and further declared that the Church was the only one to decide from the outset to give up its life in the effort to do away with Slavery. In concluding, he alluded to the building of a new house of worship on ground to be hereafter determined upon, and said that the work would be commenced in the coming Fall, services being meantime held in the small chapel adjoining the present church. He terminated his remarks with an earnest exhortation to his hearers to cast themselves upon God and strive to carry out His decrees, and offered up a fervent prayer for the welfare of all.

The Doxology was then sung, and the assembly was dismissed with the Benediction.

Sermon Before the Young Men's Christian Association by Rev. Dr. Adams.

Last evening Rev. Dr. Adams preached an anniversary sermon in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church before the Young Men's Christian Association. A very large audience was in attendance. The words recorded in the 1st Book of Samuel, 2d chapter, 30th verse, were the basis of the discourse, and are as follows:

> "I said, indeed, that thy house, and the house of thy father, should walk before me forever."

The speaker sought to convey the lesson to the young men of his audience of the necessity of a fixed, definite purpose in life, and proceeded to show how utterly indispensable to the highest success is the help of God and His holy religion. He could find no better illustration of fixedness of purpose, and trust in God, than he remembered to have seen in the character of the late Rev. Dr. Godel. That good man was born of humble parentage, in a quiet New-England town, and being early left to provide for himself, by the death of his parents, he began while yet a boy to plan for the future, and resolved, at all hazards, to live for God, and to do his whole duty toward his fellow man. At the age of 30 years he was ordained in the ministry, and served his Master faithfully as a preacher of the Truth until the close of his life. Forty years were spent in this service, twenty-five of which were passed in Turkey, where he was a valiant Soldier of the Cross. While among the Turks he translated the Bible into the Turkish and Armeinan languages, and thus opened the door of the Gospel to the benighted of the East. Whoever knew him loved him for his purity of character and consistency of life. Although naturally of a humorous inclination, he never for a moment allowed the spirit of levity to lead him too far; indeed, he was often seen to check himself in the midst of a hearty laugh, and, suddenly changing countenance, he would burst into tears, as some tremendous thought flashed suddenly upon his mind. In short, he never seemed for a single moment to lose sight of the great purpose of his life, and with his eye steadily fixed upon the prize, he fought well until, at last, he came to possess the victor's reward.

The reverend gentleman concluded his discourse by calling upon the young men, members of the Association, to imitate closely the bright example of the good man to whom such liberal reference had been made. Let each one ask himself to-night, he said, "What am I to be? What am I to do?" And, having made up his mind to aim high, trust in God for the help to a successful life.

The choral service was very fine, the opening anthem being exceedingly appropriate and rendered with evident warmth of feeling.

New-York City Sunday-School and Missionary Society.

The monthly meeting of the New-York City Sunday-school and Missionary Society, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was held on Friday evening at the Mission Rooms, No. 292 Broome-street, W. W. Cornell, Esq., President in the chair; James Wright, Secretary. The attendance was large and tidings from the various church and mission schools very encouraging. Reports of the pastors in charge—Rev. D. L. Marks and Rev. George Hollis presented a summary of labors during the month of April, as follows, viz.; Families visited, 3,078; sick persons visited, 160; families prayed with, 515; pages of tracts distributed, 10,120; school sessions, 68; sermons preached, 58; prayer meetings held, 49; class meetings held, 53; temperance meetings held, 4, (at which seventy persons signed the pledge of total abstinence;) 13 were baptized; 10 funerals attended.

The schools have not lost as many this year as heretofore by May removals; on the contrary several have increased their numbers.

Joseph Graydon, Esq., a prominent Sunday-school laborer and for many years Treasurer of the Society, having recently returned from the South, gave an interesting account of the condition of affairs in the Churches and Sabbath-schools visited by him during his stay there. He visited many colored schools and places of worship, and was led to a favorable opinion of the rapid rise of the blacks in the social scale.

The Society has purchased lots in One Hundred and Fourth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, for the purpose of erecting a chapel. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of $123 31 on hand. Reports of various committes were read and some business of minor importance was transacted and the Board adjourned.

The next meeting of the Board will be held Friday evening, June 14, in the Fifth Ward Mission Rooms, No. 186 Franklin-street. A public meeting of the Society will be held on Monday evening, June 10, in the Seventh-street Church.

St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn.

Rev. Noah H. Schenck, D. D., the Rector elect of St. Ann's Church, corner of Washington and Sands-streets, preached his introductory sermon in Brooklyn yesterday morning at the church, to a large and deeply attentive congregation. It was an elaborate exposition of St. John, fourth chapter and thirty-fourth verse. Dr. Schenck took strong grounds against Ritualism and Rationalism, and contended that there was urgent necessity of a revival of fidelity in preaching. He is an animated, extemporaneous speaker of more than ordinary power in the pulpit, and will form a desirable addition to the ranks of the Episcopal clergymen of this City.

The Border Missions Sabbath-School.

The twelfth anniversary of the Border Missions Sabbath-school was held in the Central Presbyterian Church, Schermerhorn-street, near Nevins-street, last evening. There was a large attendance, including the children of the Mission. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Rockswell and Rev. Mr. Mifgens, of the New-York City Mission, in aid of the cause, and urging the necessity of continued exertions in gathering the street children and inducing them to attend the Mission schools. Several songs were sung by the children, and the exercises, which were highly interesting, were concluded by singing the Doxology.

Dedication of the Martha Institute.

The ceremony of dedicating the Martha Institute of the German Evangelical Church, in Hoboken, took place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the basement of the institution. The services consisted of prayer by Rev. L. Mohn, reading of Scriptures and singing. Addresses were delivered in German by Prof. Fischer, and in English by Rev. Dr. Berg, of New-Brunswick, and the dedicatory prayer was delivered by Prof. Dr. Schaff. The attendance was quite large, and the services were of an interesting nature. The building is constructed of brick and in the most substantial manner. It has a frontage of seventy-eight feet on Sixth-street and forty-three feet on Meadow-street. It is four stories in height, and has a Mansard roof. On the first floor are the chapel and Sabbath-school. The second floor contains four large class-rooms; the third floor, two large and four small class-rooms; and the upper floor, a laboratory, library-room, four class-rooms and janitor's apartments. Besides a large hall and stairways in the centre of the building, there are four stairways—two at each end for ingress and egress. The building is warmed by a large heater in the basement, and particular attention has been paid to ventilation, as well as convenience and comfort. The building, together with the ground, cost $40,000. The Institute will be open for the reception of pupils this (Monday) morning. The course of instruction will comprise a primary and academic, and a collegiate polytechnic department, in separate classes, for boys and girls. The following gentlemen have been appointed as officers of direction:

President—Dr. Julius Adelberg.
Vice-President—Prof. J. A. Schem.
Secretary—F. J. Emmerich.
Treasurer—D. W. Hutaf.
Inspectors—Rev. L. Mohn, Dr. Elder, W. H. [illegible]

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A Marine Shot by His Comrade.—Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a dispute arose between two marines, named William Fondell, a Prussian, 37 years old, and James P. Malone, an Irishman, about 20 years of age, in relation to a dog which each claimed. Fondell was on duty at the time, and Malone was on relief. Some words, as understood, were passed between them, when Fondell, who had a six-barreled navy Colt's revolver in his hand, fired. The ball entered one of Malone's eyes and came out at the back of his head, killing him instantly. The men were on Cobb dock, off the Navy-yard, at the time. Quite a number of marines were in the immediate vicinity. As soon as it was ascertained that Malone was killed, the naval officer in command was informed, and he promptly ordered the arrest of Fondell. Word was sent to the Forty-fourth Precinct Station-house, and Officers DeClue and Hardy were sent to take Fondell into custody. The accused was brought to the Station-house and locked up. He is a large, strong man, but of a very mild, harmless appearance. He cried bitterly, and stated that Malone had been his most intimate friend, and that he had no intention whatever of injuring him. He said the pistol was in his hand, and being engaged in skylarking, it went off accidentally. He heard the report, saw the smoke, and then saw his friend lying bleeding upon the ground. He stated that he had no intention whatever of injuring him in the least. Coroner Lynch, being notified, took charge of Malone's body and had it conveyed to the Dead-house. An investigation into the circumstances will be made to-day.

Probable Fatal Accident on the Coney Island Railroad.—A serious accident occurred on the Coney Island Railroad, in Smith, near State street, yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock. It appears that the conductor of the down car went to the front to collect fare, and another car coming in an opposite direction, he was caught between them, and rolled from one end to the other. The space between the tracks at this point is so narrow that a man cannot stand between when the cars are passing. The blood gushed out of the poor man's mouth, eyes and ears, after the cars had passed, and it is not probable that he can recover. He was taken in charge by Officer Clancey, of the Forty-second Police Precinct, and conveyed to the City Hospital. His name is Edward Bingham, and his family reside in Grand-street, Eastern District. The cars were those used on excursion occasions, open, and much wider than the close cars.

Taken In and Done For.—Two young men named John Blauvelt and Wm. Wilkerson were arrested on Saturday by Officer Richard Smith, of the Forty-second Police Precinct, on the charge of larceny from the person. As stated by the complainant, Mr. John Snediker, of Gravesend, L. I., he returned from Beaufort, N. C., on the 10th inst., and meeting Blauvelt in the street, renewed old acquaintanceship by taking a number of drinks. It appears that they had met each other in Beaufort. Blauvelt and Wilkerson, as alleged, induced him to go with them to the photograph gallery, No. 101 Fulton-street, where the former was employed, and while there relieved him of $25, which he states was taken from his pockets while in a state of intoxication. The accused were taken before Justice Cornwell and committed for examination.

Casualties.—Margaret McGinnis, employed in Redfield & Rice's silver plate manufactory, corner of Doughty and Columbia streets, met with a serious accident on Saturday which may possibly prove fatal. It appears that while engaged at her work, her dress became entangled in the machinery, and she was drawn upon the shaft, on which she was whirled around some four or five times before it could be stopped. On extricating her it was found that one of her legs was broken in three places, and one arm was terribly mangled, besides other injuries about the body. She was conveyed to the City Hospital in charge of Officer B. Smith of the Forty-second Police Precinct.

Funeral of a Soldier.—The remains of Sergt. Edward C. Morehouse, of Company E, Fifty-sixth Regiment, who died on the 9th instant, were yesterday conveyed to their final resting-place in Green wood Cemetery, escorted by the company to which he was attached and by Company H. The staff and line officers of the regiment, also delegations from the Exempt Firemen's Association and Clinton Truck, No. 2, were in attendance. The funeral services were solemnized at the Centenary M. E. Church, corner of Jay and Johnson streets; after which the procession formed, and, preceded by McCann's Band, slowly marched to the grave, to which the body was consigned.

Violation of the Excise Law.—On Saturday night Officer Lee, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, arrested Micheal Ruden and his brother Owen, at their place of business, corner of North Seventh and Eleventh streets, E. D., on a charge of selling liquor without a license. Yesterday morning Justice Dailey opened Court and bailed the prisoners. Michael Ruden undertook to mash Officer Lee's head with a potatoe masher when being arrested, but failed in his effort in consequence of the superior skill and prowess of that officer.

Stealing a Coat.—A young man named Jas. Boyce was taken into custody on Saturday upon the charge of entering the rear of No. 127 York-street, on Friday evening, and stealing a coat worth $30 from the washline. The property was recovered at a second-hand clothing store in Main-street, where accused had sold it for $2. The coat was returned to the owner, Mr. Tocque, and Boyce was committed for examination.

The Eastern District Quiet.—A more quiet and orderly Sabbath than yesterday was never known in the Eastern District, although the peanut and candy shops did a flourishing business. The travel to the county towns was very large, the cars being crowded nearly all day. The majority of those from New-York visited Middle Village and East New-York, and all conducted themselves, so far as heard from, in a most orderly manner. No arrests were made in the District throughout the day.

Tent Preaching on Fort Greene.—A large congregation assembled on Fort Greene yesterday afternoon to attend religious worship, which is now held there every fair Sunday. A discourse was delivered by Rev. Mr. Waterbury, and others also addressed the assemblage.

A New Building Blown Down.—A brick building in course of erection at the corner of Broadway and Routledge-street, E. D., was partially blown down on Saturday afternoon and the men at work on it had a narrow escape, some of them jumping from the third story. H. H. Hess is the builder.

Violation of the Excise Law.—Wm. E. Townley, No. 24 Fulton-street, was arrested yesterday for selling liquor in violation of the Excise Law. The accused was brought before Justice Cornwell, and held to bail to await examination.

Police Arrests.—The number of arrests made by the Police on Saturday night was 83, of which 34 were for intoxication.

NEW-JERSEY.

Sunday in New-Jersey—Descent upon Liquor Dealers in Jersey City.—The order of the Police Commissioners of Jersey City, for the closing of all places of business on the Sabbath, (excepting newspaper stores, barber-shops and milk depots, until 9 A. M.,) was very generally complied with yesterday, and the result fully justifies the Commissioners in their course, it having been one of the most quiet and orderly Sabbaths ever known in the city. A few public houses, principally hotels and restaurants, were open in the morning, which fact was reported at Police Headquarters, and Chief of Police McManus at once ordered the arrest of the violators of the law. The following arrests were then made on charges of violating a city ordinance regulating inns, taverns and restaurants, and in each case the accused parties gave bail to appear for examination this morning: 9:45 A. M.—Henry Meyer, bartender for Otto Meyer, Exchange-place. 9:45 A. M.—John Taylor, Taylor's Hotel, Exchange-place. 9:45 A. M.—Wm. Morris, bartender for Bailey's First National Saloon, Exchange-place. 10 A. M.—Thomas McCann, drinking-saloon, corner of Mercer and Warren-streets. 10:30 A. M.—Mary Feely, drinking-saloon, corner of Washington and Bergen streets. 11 A. M.—John Wanner, American Hotel, Montgomery-street. 11 A. M.—Noah D. Taylor, Taylor's Hotel, Exchange-place. 11:30 A. M.—John Wanner, American Hotel; second arrest. 12 M.—John Taylor, Taylor's Hotel; second arrest. The entire Police force was on duty, and during the afternoon not a single place of business was reported open in the city. There were four arrests of persons charged with being drunk and disorderly. There was a much larger number of visitors to Hoboken than on any previous Sunday this season, but they conducted themselves in an orderly manner, so far as reported, and no arrests were made during the day.

Probable Child Murder.—Coroner White, of Hoboken, commenced an inquest yesterday on the body of a female infant found on Saturday by three boys, in a small box, in a lonely place, known as King's Highwood, on Weehawken Cliff. An examination revealed the fact that the child had been born alive, and that its skull had been smashed in. After taking the evidence of the boys as to the finding of the body, and as it is apparently a case of murder, the further investigation was postponed until Thursday evening, with a view, if possible, of obtaining further evidence.

Arrest for Highway Robbery.—A young man named James Van Winkle was arrested in Newark late on Saturday night, charged with having committed a highway robbery in that City last Summer. Since that time he has been absent from the city, and returned stealthily a day or two since, and was taken into custody just as he was leaving again. Accused was committed for examination.

Arrest for Intemperance.—The Police of Newark arrested eighteen persons for the twenty-fours ending last evening, charged with drunkenness.

An Auctioneer in Trouble.—About 9:30 o'clock on Saturday evening as a man named Rich. Mooty was offering bargains to people, at an auction in Montgomery-street, Jersey City, Officer Carroll stepped in and conveyed him to the Police Station on a charge of violating a city ordinance by selling goods without a license. He gave bonds to appear for trial.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 11.

Flour has an upward tendency; buyers only at retail; quotations unchanged. Wheat quiet; no Milwaukee or Chicago on the market; only one cargo No. 2 Milwaukee here; sales 2,000 bushels Canada White at $3 35@$3 50; 5,000 bushels Canada Spring at $3@$3 05. Corn dull and drooping; sales 32,000 bushels new Yellow Chicago at $1 12; 16,000 bushels old Mixed Western at $1 12; 12,000 bushels new Toledo at $1 05, all in store, closing heavy. Oats steady; sales 10,000 bushels Chicago No. 2 at 78c. in store. Rye—None offered; market bare. Barley firm and nominal at $1 25 for Canada. Peas held out of market; rumor of additional tax of 20 ₱ cent. on Canadian. Mess Pork firm at $23@$23 25. Lard quiet and unchanged. Seed dull and drooping. Freights—11c. on Corn to New-York. Highwines unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 36,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, Saturday, May 11.

Flour active and unchanged; sales 3,000 bbls. at $15 for No. 1 Spring, $16 for Red Winter, $17 for White, $17 50@$18 for Double Extra. Rye Flour unchanged at $9. Wheat quiet and steady; sales of 5,500 bushels Canada Spring at $3@$3 50; White Canada, in bags, at $3 40@$3 45. Corn quiet and nominal at $1 15@$1 20 for Mixed Western. Oats firm; sales of 22,000 bushels Western at 81c. in store. Barley and Rye inactive. Peas dull; sales 1,200 bushels Canadian at $1 25. The duty on Peas will hereafter be 30 ₱ cent. *ad valorem* instead of 10 ₱ cent. Corn Meal, $2 72 ₱ 100 lbs.; $1 45 ₱ 50 lbs. sacks. Rotted Mill Feed firm; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $38@$40; Middlings $42 ₱ ton. Canal Freights dull; Peas 10c., Corn 8½c. to New-York; Lumber $3 50 to the Hudson. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 55c.; to Albany, 40c.; to New-York by rail and river, 45c. Lake Imports—8,900 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn. Canal Exports—10,700 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 11.

Cotton active and higher; sales 5,500 bales; receipts, 367 bales; exports, 8,843 bales. Low Middlings, 25c.@26c. Sugar and Molasses nominal and unchanged. Flour—but little business; choice grades firm; low grades easier; Superfine, $13@$13 25. Corn quiet and firm; mixed and yellow $1 45@$1 47½; white $1 50. Oats are in fair demand, with a light supply, at 90c.@95c. Pork firmer, and quiet at $24 25@$24 37½. Bacon firmer, and holders have advanced their prices ¼c., owing to the light supply; they are asking 9¼c. for Shoulders; 12c. for Rib Sides, and 12¾c.@13c. for Clear Rib. Lard quiet and very firm at 13c.@14¼c. Gold 135¼. Sterling Exchange, 46½@49¼. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. premium.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 11.

Flour quiet. Wheat quiet and firm. Corn unsettled and nominal; No. 1 Mixed was offered at 94c., in bulk, and $1 05 sacked. Oats firm but unchanged at 72c.@73c. Rye, $1 68. Whisky firm and scarce at 27c., in bond. Cotton firmer; Middling held at 25c. Mess Pork dull; sales at $22 50. Bulk Meats firm: 8c. for Shoulders and 10c. for Sides. Bacon quiet at 8¾c.@9c. for Shoulders; 11⅞c. for Clear Sides. Hams steady; 12½c.@13½c. for Plain; 15c.@15½c. for Sugar-cured. Lard advanced ¼c.; sales 600 tcs. at 12⅝c. Groceries unchanged and dull. Gold, 135¼ buying, and 136 selling. Exchange steady and unchanged.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 11.

Flour firm, but unchanged. Wheat inactive; No. 1 nominal, $2 85@$2 90; No. 2, $2 70. Corn unsettled; opened $1 02 for No. 1, and receded to $1. Oats unsettled, and dull at 65½c. Rye firm and higher; 56c.@57c. for No. 1 in store. Barley unchanged. Highwines dull and nominal. Provisions dull. Cattle firm and steady. Live Hogs active and firm; $6 30@$6 85 for fair to good. Receipts—500 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 123,000 bushels Corn, 29,000 bushels Oats, 1,300 Hogs. Shipments—6,500 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, May 11.

Cotton firm and advancing; sales at 25c.; receipts, 89 bales; exports, 1,250 bales; receipts of the week, 1,570; exports, 2,300; stock, 17,706. Corn firm at $1 28@$1 30. Oats advancing; sales at 96c.@97c. Pork firm and slightly advanced; sales at $24@24 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 13c¾.@14c. Lard, 14c.@14½c. Flour—Common, $9 50@$10; Extras, $12 50@$18.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 11.

Tobacco firm and unchanged. Cotton flat. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn declined 3c.; sales at $1 10@$1 15. Oats, 90c.@93c. Barley and Rye unchanged. Provisions dull; Mess Pork, $22 40@$22 50; Bacon, 8¾c. for Shoulders; 12½c.@12¾c. for Clear Sides; 15½c. for sugar-cured canvassed hams. Lard, 12¼c.@12¾c. for steam and kettle.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, May 11.

Flour quiet but firm; Double Extra, $13@$14; Extras, $12 75@$13 37½. Wheat dull; No. 1, $2 95; No. 2, $2 82. Oats declining; 73c.@73½c. for No. 2. Corn weak; $1 11@$1 12 for No. 1; $1 04 for new, shelled. Receipts—1,200 bbls. Flour; 12,000 bushels Wheat; 3,000 bushels Oats; 2,200 bushels Corn. Shipments—4,800 bbls. Flour; 17,000 bushels Wheat; 1,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, May 11.

Tobacco firm; sales of 145 hhds. at $2 70@$22. Superfine Flour $10@$11. Wheat nominal. Corn—Shelled $1 10@$1 15, delivered. Mess Pork, $22 50. Bacon—Shoulders 9½c.; Clear Sides 12½c. Lard, in tierces, 12½c. Low Middling Cotton firm, 23c. Raw Whisky, $2 23.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, May 11.

Cotton active at 23c.@24c. Spirits Turpentine, 54c.@55c. Crude Turpentine—Yellow, $3; Virgin, $4; Hard, $2. Rosin scarce and nominal; Common, $2 85; for No. 2, $3; No. 1, $3 25; Pale, $4@$5 25. Tar, $2.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, May 11.

Cotton market stiff and advanced 1c.; sales 43 bales; receipts for two days, 90 bales; strict Middling, 25c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, May 11.

Cotton opened with a fair demand at 24c.; sales 387 bales; closed with an advance, holders asking 26c., but no buyers; receipts, 413 bales.

MOBILE, Saturday, May 11.

Cotton quiet; sales 400 bales; Middling, 25c. Receipts, 62 bales.

[Advertisement.]

A PUN FOR THE LADIES.

If so-so teeth you do not want,
Use, one and all, the SO-ZO-DONT.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 12—*In steamship Palmyra, from Liverpool*—F. Gallahan, W. Boeing, E. G. Moore, W. E. Grasson, Miss Grasson, Mrs. Jane Butler, Miss Jane Butler, Master Thomas Butler, Master F. Alynn, Jas. Jackson.

In steamship Gen. Barnes, from Savannah—Wm. Battersley, wife and family, Andrew Low and family, Capt. P. La Rose and lady, D. Cuyler and servant, Miss M. E. Orme, G. S. Van Pelt, John Sullivan and lady, J. A. Rockwell, Mrs. Rockwell, Dr. Winne, W. C. Fryner, J. Carl, Miss Neilson and servant, Mrs. P. Doneison and child, W. R. Deutch, Geo. W. Chapin, J. E. Smith, J. Smith, Jr., P. Rahn, O. C. Myers, R. Sullivan, W. H. Robinson, and 20 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 45 | Sun sets..... 7 08 | Moon sets.... 2 19
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 3 29 | Gov. Island. 4 17 | Hell Gate.... 5 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, May 12.

Arrived.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah 63 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 10th inst., off Cape Hatteras, passed steamships Leo and H. Livingston, hence for Savannah; 11th, 25 miles S. of Chincoteague, saw steamship Rapidan, bound S.

Steamship Palmyra, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool April 30, and Queenstown May 1, with mdse. and 524 passengers to E. Cunard. 8th inst., lat. 45 32, lon. 51 32, passed a number of large icebergs.

Steamship Port Royal, Howland, Savannah 8th inst., via Norfolk 11th, in ballast to B. Hammond.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Denty, Washington, D. C., 40 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Smith & Brown.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Powers, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to J. Hand.

Bark Eagle, Wilkinson, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Isaac Hall. Sld. in co. with bark J. H. Holbrook, Small, for Portland; brig H. S. Hazell, for ——.

Bark Sacramento, (of Providence, R. I.,) Lawson, Matanzas 11 ds., with molasses to N. L. McCready & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Heroine, of and for Baltimore.

Bark E. Wright, Jr., Taylor, Satilla River, Ga., 7 ds., with lumber to Chas. Carow.

Bark Velocity, (of Banff,) Brander, Malaga 35 ds., with raisins, &c., to Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig Buccleuch, (of Barrow,) Jackson, Palermo 60 ds., with fruit to order.

Brig Jeremiah, (of Searsport,) Ford, Rio Janeiro 58 ds., with coffee, &c., to Walsh & Carver.

Schr. Daniel Simmons, (of Harwich, Mass.,) Doane, Laguna, Mex., 18 ds., with logwood, &c., to master. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. S. C. Evans, Hammond, Apalachicola 10 ds., with cotton to Benner, Brown & Pinckney.

Schr. E. C. Howard, Nickerson, Matanzas 9 ds., with molasses to C. Nickerson & Co.

Schr. Alcora, (of East Machias,) Talbot, Neuvitas 12 ds., with molasses to J. A. Simpson & Son. Sld. in co. with brig J. B. Campbell, for New-York.

Schr. Norah, (of Portsmouth,) Locke, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to master. 8th inst., in a heavy gale from S. E., lost foresail, split jib and sprung a leak.

Schr. Addie C. Avery, Ryan, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Virginia.
Schr. R. S. Rue, Wright, Virginia.
Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Newport.
Schr. Ontario, Merrill, Newport.
Schr. E. Davidson, Smith, Providence.
Schr. Texas, Champlin, Rondout, for Newport.
Schr. Elizabeth B., ——, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Geo. W. Baldwin, Long, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Parker, New-Haven.
Schr. Maria Pierson, Grant, Georgetown, D. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 12.—Arr. bark Dency, Matanzas; brigs Manzoni, Isaac Carver and Benjamin Carver, Baltimore; schrs. S. Sawyer, Pensacola; Aid, Charleston; steamer John Adams, New-York. Below—Brig Mystic, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 12.—Arr. schr. Alert, Matanzas. Sld. yesterday, steamship Granada, New-York; schr. Transit, do.; schr. Napoleon, Philadelphia. Sld. to-day, brig Albert, Liverpool; schrs. Novita, St. Johns; L. H. Travers, Baltimore; N. W. Smith, Manzanilla, and Tennessee, for a Northern port.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—Arr. steamship Pioneer, Wilmington, N. C.; bark Mary Edson, Sagua; brigs Emma Grey, (Pr.,) Liverpool; Caroline Eddy, Sagua; schrs. Ethan Allen, Matanzas; Dictator, do.; Elizabeth Magee, Sagua.

Spoken, &c.

Harriet—brig, from Matanzas for Portland, May 9, lat. 35 40, lon. 73 20.

Presto—schr., from Boston for Savannah, May 9, lat. 34 50, lon. 73 15.

Foreign Ports.

At Neuvitas, April 30, bark Catalina, for New-York May 12; brig Thomas Owen, do. do. 4th; schr. Addie May, Drisco, do. do. 5th.

At Cardenas, May 1, bark Neversink, for New-York May 4; bark Scotland, do. do. 10th.

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What science the incorruptible judge of the present, proclaims, is the result of analysis and experience. That over which she pronounces her anathema must surely perish, while that which she *approves* or proclaims *as beneficial to health* is not only thankfully recognized, but also used and recommended by the public.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,
THE WELL-KNOWN BEVERAGE OF HEALTH,
furnishes us with an incontestible proof of that fact.

About twenty years ago it was only known to the Prussian people; but when the physicians of that nation believed it their duty to speak its praise in medical papers, the eyes of all Germany, and afterward of France, England, Russia, and, finally, those of the whole of Europe, were attracted to it.

With an UNANIMITY SELDOM MET WITH, physicians of all theories have declared that
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH
is an excellent dietetic and tonic; that HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT contains strengthening properties in the highest degree; that HOFF'S HEALTH BEVERAGE is an efficacious remedy in cases of
ENFEEBLED VITAL POWERS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, &c.,
and that persons afflicted with
DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS
will find it not only an invaluable remedy, but also an exceedingly
PLEASANT BEVERAGE.

It is no wonder then, that the representatives of European science,
THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE OF PARIS,
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all united in conferring
DIPLOMAS, PRIZE MEDALS,
and other honorable distinctions upon
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE.
ITS INTRODUCTION INTO AMERICA
SEEMS TO BE
A MARCH OF TRIUMPH!

We refer to the report made to the
NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE,
BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY
THE PRESIDENT OF THAT SCIENTIFIC BODY,
to the names published of
ONE HUNDRED PHYSICIANS,
who have used themselves or prescribed Hoff's Malt Extract, the great tonic.

We therefore conclude that a health preparation approved by science as
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has been, merits the attention and the
CONFIDENCE OF THE PUBLIC.

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1867.

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A. REYNOLDS, Vice-President.
HENRY T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:
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A. REYNOLDS,
JAMES BRAYLEY,
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This Company has just been organized, with paid up cash capital, as above, and have established an agency in this City, and are prepared to write
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS
at current rates.
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CHARLES W. STANDART, Agent.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1867.

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3, 27, 30, 76, 22, 31, 52, 25, 36, 15, 63, 46, 14.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 324, May 11, 1867.
44, 45, 39, 77, 62, 76, 58, 60, 74, 26, 12, 31, 9.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 247, May 11, 1867.
51, 8, 15, 23, 20, 6, 64, 44, 56, 78, 13, 30, 71.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 248, May 11, 1867.
25, 53, 40, 16, 5, 57, 77, 50, 66, 28, 41, 15, 7.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 130, May 11, 1867.
48, 12, 64, 65, 67, 23, 34, 39, 37, 38, 72.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 131, May 11, 1867.
18, 55, 46, 8, 42, 23, 67, 49, 57, 44, 26, 40, 61.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 140, May 11, 1867.
11, 6, 65, 75, 61, 47, 33, 69, 70, 35, 50.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 141, May 11, 1867.
48, 71, 25, 21, 59, 63, 55, 20, 22, 74, 33, 18, 12.
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